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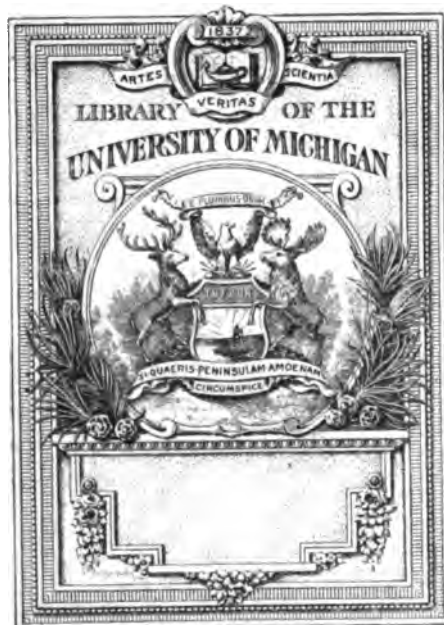
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BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY
OF
E N G L A N D,
FROM
EGBERT the GREAT to the REVOLUTION:

CONSISTING OF
CHARACTERS disposed in different CLASSES, and
adapted to a METHODICAL CATALOGUE of Engraved
BRITISH HEADS.

INTENDED AS
An ESSAY towards reducing our BIOGRAPHY to SYSTEM,
and a Help to the Knowledge of PORTRAITS.

INTERSPERSED WITH
Variety of ANECDOTES, and MEMOIRS of a great Number of PERSONS,
not to be found in any other Biographical Work.

With a PREFACE, shewing the Utility of a Collection of ENGRAVED PORTRAITS
to supply the Defect, and answer the various Purposes, of MEDALS.

By the Rev. J. GRANGER, Vicar of Shiplake, in Oxfordshire.

Animam pictura pascit inani.
Celebrare domestica facta.

VIRG.
HOR.

VOL. I. PART II.

L O N D O N,
Printed for T. DAVIES, in Russel-Street, Covent-Garden. 1769.

T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F
E N G L A N D, &c.

J A M E S I.

C L A S S IX.

MEN of GENIUS and LEARNING.

JACOBUS I. &c. rex ; 4to. *In the Continuation of Boissard, part II.*

James I. gained great reputation by his book of instructions to his son Henry, intituled "Basilicon Doron," which shews that he was acquainted with the theory of government. But he seems to have lost as much by his "Dæmonologia," and his "Counterblast to Tobacco *."

* Taking tobacco was much ridiculed by the men of fashion, in the reign of James ; and the courtiers affected to reject it with horror. The king said, that "tobacco was the lively image and pattern of hell ; for that it had, by allusion, in it all the parts and vices of the world, whereby hell may be gained ; to wit, "First, it was a smoak ; so are all the vanities of this world. Secondly, it de- lighteth them who take it ; so do all the pleasures of the world delight the men of the world. Thirdly, it maketh men drunken and light in the head ; so do all the vanities of the world, men are drunken therewith. Fourthly, he that taketh tobacco saith he cannot leave it, it doth bewitch him ; even so the plea- VOL. I. Part 2. B "sures

His works, in general, were formerly more esteemed than they are at present. See the division of the poets.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. WILLIAM HARVEY, physician to king James, first found out the circulation of the blood at this period; a discovery which serves to explain the whole animal economy. Sir Thomas Browne, who well knew the importance of it, prefers it to the discovery of the New World. See the following reign.

Sir THEODORE MAYERNE, physician to James I. See the reign of Charles I.

Sir MATTHEW LISTER, physician to queen Anne. See the reign of Charles I.

GULIELMUS BUTLER, Cantabrig. hujus ætatis princeps medicorum; *S. P. (Paf.)* *sc.* 4to. *A copy, in Boisford.*

William Butler, of Clare Hall in Cambridge, was one of the greatest physicians, and most capricious humourists of his time. His sagacity in judging of distempers was very great; and his method of cure was sometimes extraordinary. Mr. Aubrey informs us, that it was usual with him to sit among the boys at St. Mary's Church in Cambridge; and that when he was sent for to king James,

"sures of the world make men loath to leave them, they are for the most part so enchanted with them. And further, besides all this, it is like hell in the very substance of it; for it is a stinking loathsome thing; and so is hell. And further, his majesty professed, that were he to invite the devil to a dinner, he should have three dishes: first, a pig; second, a poll of ling and mustard; and third, a pipe of tobacco, for digesture." "Witty Apophthegms delivered by James I." &c. 12mo. 1671.

at Newmarket, he suddenly turned back to go home, and that the messenger was forced to drive him before him. The reputation of physic was very low in England before Butler's time; hypothetical nonsense was reduced into system, not only in medicine, but also in other arts and sciences. *Ob.* 29 Jan. 1617-8 *.

ROBERTUS FLUDD, alias DE FLUCTIBUS, Oxoniensis, medicinæ doctor, &c. *Frontispiece to his "Philosophia sacra" Frankf.* 1626; fol.

ROBERTUS FLUDD, &c. *In Boissard; 4to.*

Robert Fludd, second son of Sir Thomas Fludd, treasurer of war to queen Elizabeth, was a celebrated physician and Rosicrucian philosopher. He was an author of a peculiar cast, and appears to have been much the same in philosophy, that the mystics are in divinity; a vein of unintelligible enthusiasm runs through his works. He frequently used this sublime cant when he addressed himself to his patients, which had, sometimes, a good effect in raising their spirits, and contributed greatly to their cure.

"As charms are nonsense, nonsense has a charm."

ROCHESTER.

* Mr. Aubrey relates the following story of him, which he says was the occasion of his being first taken notice of. A clergyman in Cambridgeshire, by excessive application in composing a learned sermon, which he was to preach before the king, at Newmarket, had brought himself into such a way, that he could not sleep. His friends were advised to give him opium, which he took in so large a quantity, that it threw him into a profound lethargy. Dr. Butler was sent for from Cambridge; who, upon seeing and hearing his case, flew into a passion; and told his wife, that she was in danger of being hanged for killing her husband, and very abruptly left the room. As he was going through the yard, in his return home, he saw several cows, and asked her to whom they belonged: she said to her husband. "Will you, says the doctor, give me one of these cows, if I can restore him to life?" She replied, "with all my heart." He presently ordered a cow to be killed, and the patient to be put into the warm carcase, which in a short time recovered him. Aubrey's MS. in Ashmole's Museum.

The prints in his large work, intituled, "Nexus utriusque Cœmi," &c. are extremely singular, and only to be understood by a second sighted adept. *Ob.* 1637, *Æt.* 70. See more of him the "Athenæ Oxonienses."

PHILEMON HOLLAND, M. D. is mentioned in the following reign.

JOHANNES ANTHONIUS, Londinensis, medicinæ doctor, 1623, *Æt.* 70. *T. Crofs sc.* 4to.

It is very probable that this print was done for Dr. Francis Anthony, the inventor of the Aurum potabile *, which was for some time cried up as a *panacea*, and which he presented to the world as such. The excessive reputation of this medicine helped to sink it into contempt. It was moreover proved to have been hurtful †. After much search, I cannot find the least notice of John Anthony, a physician, except the son of Dr. Francis; but this cannot be the person here meant, as his father died in 1623, (the date of the print) in the seventy-fourth year of his age. See the "Biographia," in which there is a curious account of him.

P O E T S.

JOHN MILTON, (*Ætat.* 10.)

" When I was yet a child, no childish play
 " To me was pleasing; all my mind was set
 " Serious to learn and know, and thence to do
 " What might be public good; myself I thought,

* The engraver was perhaps mistaken in the name, of which I have known several instances.

† See Goodall's "Royal College of Physicians of London," p. 349.

" BORN

“ Born to that end; born to promote all truth,

“ All righteous things.”——— PARAD. REG.

C. Johnson p. 1618; Cipriani f. h. fb.

The original, which was sold at Mr. Charles Stanhope's sale for thirty-one guineas, is now in the possession of Thomas Hollis, Esq. late of Lincoln's Inn.

The head of young Milton is mentioned here by a prolepsis; not in the rank in which he now stood, but in that for which nature designed him.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

To the Reader.

“ This figure that thou here seest put,

“ It was for gentle Shakespear cut;

“ Wherein the graver had a strife

“ With nature, to out-do the life.

“ O could he but have drawn his wit

“ As well in brass, as he has hit

“ His face; the print would then surpass

“ All that was ever writ in brass.

“ But since he cannot, reader, look

“ Not on his picture, but his book.”

B. J. (B. JOHNSON.)

Martin Droeshout sc. Frontispiece to his works; fol.

This print gives us a truer representation of Shakespear, than several more pompous memorials of him; if the testimony of Ben. Johnson may be credited, to whom he was personally known. Unless we suppose that poet to have sacrificed his veracity to the turn of thought in his epigram, which is very improbable; as he might have been easily contradicted by several that must have remembered

bered so celebrated a person. The author of a letter from Stratford upon Avon, printed in the Gentleman's Magazine, about sixteen years since, informs us, that this head is as much like his monumental effigy, as a print can be.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE : *his monument at Stratford ; under his bust is the following inscription.*

" Ingenio Pylium, genio Socratem, arte Maronem,

" Terra tegit, populus mæret, Olympus habet."

" Stay passenger, why dost thou go so fast,

" Read, if thou canst, whom envious death has plac'd

" Within this monument, Shakespeare ; with whom

" Quick nature dy'd ; whose name doth deck the tomb

" Far more than cost ; since all that he has writ

" Leaves living art but page to serve his wit."

Ob. An^o. Dⁿⁱ. 1616, Ætat. 53.

Vertue sc. small h. sb.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE : *his monument, in Westminster Abbey ; two prints ; h. sb.*

In one of these prints, instead of " The cloud-capt Towers," &c. is the following inscription, on a scroll, to which he points with his finger :

" Thus Britain lov'd me, and preserv'd my fame,

" Pure from a Barber, or a Benson's name." A. POPE.

This monument was erected in 1741, by the direction of the earl of Burlington, Dr. Mead, Mr. Pope, and Mr. Martin. Mr. Fleetwood, and Mr. Rich, gave each a benefit towards it, from one of Shakespeare's own plays. It was executed by Scheemaker, after a design of Kent.

BEN. JOHNSON ; *J. Oliver p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of Dr. Mead ; Illust. Head.*

BEN-

BENJAMIN JOHNSON; *E Pinacotheca nobilissimi et honoratissimi Joannis domini Somerset, &c. G. Honthorst p. G. Vertue sc. large h. fb. One of the Set of Poets. A copy by Vertue; 8vo.*

BEN. JOHNSON; *done from his picture, in the Library at Oxford; J. Faber f. mezz.*

BEN. JOHNSONIUS; *R. Vaughn sc. 4to.*

BEN. JOHNSONIUS; *W. Elder sc. h. fb. Frontisp. to his Works.*

Ben. Johnson, poet-laureat to James I. and Charles I. was one of the greatest dramatic poets of his age. He was familiarly acquainted with the best ancient authors, from whom he has freely borrowed; and was the first that brought critical learning into vogue. He was as defective in tragedy, as he was excellent in comedy; and that excellence is confined to a few of his works. In Shakespeare, we see the force of genius; in Johnson, the power of industry. He is frequently deficient in the harmony, and sometimes even in the measure of his verses. What appears to be facility in his compositions, is generally the effect of uncommon labour. Ob. 16 * Aug. 1637, *Æt.* 63.

FRANCIS BEAUMONT, &c. *From an original, in the possession of the duke of Dorset; G. Vertue sc. l. h. fb. One of the Set of Poets. A copy by the same hand; 8vo.*

FRANCIS BEAUMONT, *with the heads of Fletcher, Milton, and Cowley; J. Simon f. h. fb. mezz.*

JOANNES FLETCHER, episcopi Lond. filius; *Vertue sc. large h. fb. One of the Twelve Poets. A copy by Vertue; 8vo.*

FLETCHERUS; *W. Marshall f. h. fb. engraved for the old edit. of his, and Beaumont's Plays.*

Beaumont and Fletcher generally wrote in conjunction. The former was remarkable for the accuracy of his judg-

* Birch.

ment;

ment; the latter, for the force of his imagination. Their Works resemble those of Moliere, in the variety and justness of characters. In Mr. Dryden's time, two of their plays were acted for one of Shakespeare's *. Beaumont died, 1615; Fletcher, 1625.

JOHANNES DONNE, quadragenarius; *Lombart* *sc.* 8vo.—The original was painted before he took holy orders.

Dr. John Barwick tells us, in his "Life of Bishop "Morton," that he saw a portrait of Donne at Lincoln's Inn, all enveloped with a darkish shadow, his face and features hardly discernible, with this ejaculation and with written thereon, "Domine illumina tenebras meas:" and that this wish was afterwards accomplished, when, at the persuasion of king James, he entered into holy orders. See Class the ninth in the preceding reign, and the fourth in this.

THOMAS SACKVILLE, earl of Dorset, &c. See a description of his head, Class II.

His "Gorboduc," first published under the title of "Ferrex and Porrex," 1565, gained him a very great reputation; as it was the first tragedy that deserved that name, in the English language †. Both the tragedies and comedies written before, appear, at best, to be only remnants of Gothicism. There is, in this elegant performance, a simplicity of language, and propriety of cha-

* The merit of a dramatic poet is always seen in the strongest light on the stage. Mr. Garrick, who thoroughly understands Shakespeare, has exhibited a thousand of his beauties, which had before escaped the mob of actors and of readers; and has carried his fame much higher, than it was ever carried in any former period. It is hard to say whether Shakespeare owes more to Garrick, or Garrick to Shakespeare.

† A great part of this Tragedy was written by Thomas Norton.

racter,

racter, which are still admired. It was republished by Mr. Spence, in 1736; and after that, in a Collection of old Plays, printed by Doddsley.

MICHAEL DRAYTON, armiger, *Æt.* 50, 1613; *W. Hole sc. four Latin verses. Frontisp. to his Works, in a pot folio, 1619.*

The late lord Lansdown had an original of him, which he highly valued. It was supposed to be done by Peter Oliver.

The reputation of Drayton, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. stood on much the same level with that of Cowley, in the reigns of Charles I. and II. but it has declined considerably since that period. He frequently wants that elevation of thought which is essential to poetry; though in some of the stanzas of his "Barons Wars," he is scarce inferior to Spenser. In his "England's Heroical Epistles," written in the manner of Ovid, he has been, in general, happier in the choice, than the execution of his subjects; yet some of his imitations are more in the spirit of that poet, than several of the English translations of him. His "Nymphidia, or Court of Fayrie," seems to have been the greatest effort of his imagination, and is the most generally admired of his works. His character among his friends was that of a modest and amiable man. *Ob.* 1631.

THOMAS RANDOLPH. See the reign of Charles I.

PHILIP MASSINGER. See the next reign.

SAMUEL DANIEL; *Cockson sc.* 1609.—His head is before his "History of the Civil Wars, between the Houses
VOL. I. Part 2. C " of

1103 B

" of York and Lancaster, a Poem, in eight Books," Lond. 1623; 4to.

Samuel Daniel succeeded Spenser as poet-laureat to queen Elizabeth; and was then thought to have merited the laurel. His prose, in his "History of England," has much more simplicity and elegance than is to be found in the generality of the writers of his age; but his poetry is too profane to gain many admirers in the present. He was one of the grooms of the privy-chamber to Anne of Denmark, who was much taken with his conversation and writings. His poems and plays have been several times printed. The last edition was in two vols, 8vo. 1718. *Qh. Oq.* 1619.

SIR THOMAS OVERBURY; *S. Passæus sc. five English verses. This has been copied.*

SIR THOMAS OVERBURY, *writing his epitaph; R. Elstracke sc. Compton Holland ewc. h. sc. There is a print of him in the "Narrative of King James, for the first fourteen Years," &c. 1651; 4to.*

Sir Thomas Overbury, a gentleman of eminent parts and learning, and of judgment and experience beyond his years, was long the friend and confident of Robert Car, earl of Somerset. His abilities were of singular service to that favourite, who did nothing without his advice and direction; and was accustomed to make use of his pen in his addresses to the king, and to his mistress. Overbury, who was naturally haughty and overbearing, presumed to oppose the earl's marriage with the countess of Essex, and expected the same deference to be paid to his judgment on this, as upon every other occasion. This opposition drew upon him the rage of the earl, and the fury of the countess, who contrived to get him imprisoned

soned in the Tower, and to dispatch him by poison. His poem called "The Wife," supposed to be written for his friend, is the character of a good woman; just the reverse of the woman that he married. This poem, which is printed with his Characters, &c. had gone through sixteen editions, in 1638; the last was published, 1753, 8vo. *Ob.* Sept. 15, 1613.

GEORGE CHAPMAN; *a small head, surrounded with clouds. In the title to his translation of Homer's "Battle of the Frogs and Mice;" fol.*

The works of Chapman are scarce remembered at present; though his reputation was great as a translator, especially among those who were ignorant of the Greek language; and far from inconsiderable as a poet. He translated Homer, Hesiod, and Musæus; and boasts of having finished half his translation of the *Iiad* in less than fifteen weeks; a sufficient character of the performance. He often strayed, or affected to deviate from his author; and for two lines of his solid sense, has given us twenty flimsy lines of his own*. He appears to have been as confident of his own immortality as any of his poetical brethren†; and, as he was an enthusiast in poetry, was probably happier in his ideas of posthumous fame, than Homer himself. A curious observer may perceive in the course of Mr. Pope's translation that he has read Chapman's. He was author of a considerable number of plays. *Ob.* 1655, *Æt.* 77.

JOSUA SYLVESTER; *Van Dalen sc. b. sb. Frontispiece to his Works.*

* See the preface to Pope's Homer.

† Cicero, perhaps in too general terms, tells his friend Atticus, "Nemo unquam poeta aut orator, qui quinquam se meliorem arbitraretur."

JOSUA SYLVESTER; *Peake exc. b. fb.*

Josua Sylvester, translator of "The Weeks and Works of Dubartas," was patronized by prince Henry. His translations gained him a greater reputation than his compositions. He was no great poet, but was of a much more estimable character; he was an honest and religious man. *Ob.* 28 Sept. 1618, *Æt.* 55. Mr. Dryden tells us, that "when he was a boy, he thought inimitable Spenser a mean poet, in comparison of Sylvester's "Dubartas;" "and was rapt into an ecstasy when he read these lines:"

"Now when the winter's keener breath began

"To chrystalize the Baltick ocean;

"To glaze the lakes, to bridle up the floods,

"And periwig with snow the bald-pate woods."

See the dedication to the "Spanish Fryar."

JOANNES OWEN, Oxoniensis, &c. *a small oval, in the title to his Epigrams.*

John Owen, a schoolmaster, commonly styled the English Martial, was an admired Latin poet in this reign. He published seven books of epigrams, among which are very few genuine ones. The poignant, the lively, the unexpected turn of thought and expression, which has been regularly pursued and carried to a point, is scarcely to be found in the compositions of this author. It is evident, from the quick sale of his book, that epigrams could please at this time, without the seasoning of Attic salt *. *Ob.* 1623.

* In the reign of James, puns and quibbles, jingle and witticisms, were introduced into almost every species of composition. Such a distich as this would have been esteemed excellent.

"Cur mittis violas? nempe ut violentius urar;

"Quid violas violis me violente tuis? PONTANUS.

JOHN.

JOHN DAVIES, of Hereford, made a considerable figure as a poet; but was much more celebrated as a writing-master. His poetical pieces, which are very numerous, are a proof of his great industry, if not of his genius. There is a catalogue of them in the "Athenæ Oxonienses." See the next Class.

GEORGE WITHER, *Æt.* 21, 1611; *Will. Holle (or Hole) sc.* 12mo.

GEORGIUS WITHER; *motto*, "*Nec habeo, nec careo, nec curo.*" *Delaram sc.* 4to. See the reign of Charles I.

George Wither began early to display his rhyming talent, which he exercised for a long course of years, and had many admirers among readers of a lower class. He was, in several respects, an unsuccessful, but was ever a persevering writer. He was imprisoned for his first book, intitled, "Abuses whipt and stript;" and continued to write satires in prison. He also wrote his Eclogues during his confinement, which are esteemed the best of his numerous works. He was, in the time of the Civil Wars, an officer in the parliament army, and was taken prisoner by the royalists, and condemned to be hanged. Sir John Denham is said to have begged his life of the king, for this reason; "That there might be, in England, a worse poet than himself." *Ob.* 1667, *Æt.* 79.

JAMES I. &c. *a small head.*

Meres, in the second part of "Wit's Common Wealth *," tells us, that James was not only a favourer of poets, but a poet himself; as, says he, "My friend master Richard Barnefielde hath in this disticke, passing well recorded;

* Fol. 284.

" The

“ The king of Scots now living is a poet,
 “ As his Lepanto and his Furies shew it.”

They indeed shew so much of his poetical character, as to leave us without regret that his translation of the Psalms was never finished. James was not only a bad writer himself, but was so unfortunate as to make many more; and he was the subject of more bad poetry than he ever wrote. The numerous satires and pasquils against him, together with most of their authors, are now forgotten *.

P O E T E S S.

MARIA SIDNEY, com. Pembrok. *J. de Courbes f.*
8vo.

MARIA SIDNEY, Henrici comit. Pembrociæ conjux; *S. Pas-
 saus sc.* 1618; *David's Psalms in her hands*; 4to.

Mary, countess of Pembroke, was daughter of Sir Henry, and sister to Sir Philip Sidney. The ties of consanguinity betwixt this illustrious brother and sister, were strengthened by friendship, the effect of congenial sentiments, and similitude of manners. She translated from the French, Mornay's "Discourse of Life and Death," and "The Tragedie of Antoine," both which were printed in the former reign. Her greatest work was a translation of the Psalms, which is said to be preserved in manuscript, in the library at Wilton †. She was supposed to have had some assistance in this work, from Dr. Ba-

* The following work is said, by Dr. King, in the preface to his "Toaft," to have been published by James I. "Ane schort Treatise, conteining some Realis
 " and Cautelis to be observit and eschewit in Scottis Poetrie," imprinted at Edin-
 burgh, in 1584.

† Ballard's "Memoirs of learned Ladies."

bington,

bington, afterwards bishop of Worcester, who was chaplain in her family. *Ob.* 25 Sept. 1621. See the elegant epitaph on her, in the *Spectator*, vol. 5. N^o 323.

SCOTCH POETS.

Sir WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Knt. afterwards earl of Stirling.

WILLIAM DRUMMOND, of Hawthornden.

There is an account of both these in the following reign.

JO. BARCLAIUS, nat. 28 Jan. 1582, *Ob.* 12 Aug. 1621; *D. du Monsiier p. C. Mellan sc.*

“Gente Caledonius, Gallus Natalibus, hic est

“Romam Romano qui docet ore loqui.”

The head was engraved at the expence of Mons. de Pierefc, and the verses were written at his request, by Grotius. Frontispiece to the first edition of his Argenis, 1621; 4to.

John Barclay, son of William Barclay, the civilian *, came into England in the reign of James, to whom he was a gentleman of the bed-chamber. He was regarded as an almost classic author; and his works were generally read. His “*Icon Animorum*” was printed at London, 1614 †. He was also author of three books of Latin poems; “*Euphormio*,” and “*Argenis*.” He died at Paris, 1621, while the last book was printing. Cardinal

* See the preceding reign, Class VI.

† In this book, he commends the prospect from the Tower at Greenwich, as one of the finest in Europe. This is perhaps exceeded only by the view of Constantinople. The fine prospect of Paris from Belle Veüe, a house on an eminence, built a few years since, for madam Pompadour, is not equal to it.

Richlieu,

Richlieu, who was known to be an admirer of this work, is said to have learned his political maxims from it. Barclay imitated Petronius in his style, but not in his obscenity. May, the poet, who translated the "Icon Animorum," had a great hand in the translation of the "Argenis."

MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS.

FRANCIS BACON, lord Verulam; *inscribed*, "Franciscus de Verulamio, philosophiæ libertatis assertor," &c. *Frontisp. to the translation of his "Advancement of Learning," by Gilbert Wats, 1640; fol.*

FRANCIS, lord BACON; *in the Frontisp. to Sprat's "History of the Royal Society," engraved by Hollar. See the reign of Charles II. Class I.*

This penetrating genius discovered the emptiness of the visionary systems of philosophy which had for many ages amused mankind, and taught the world the sure method of coming at truth by experiment. He seemed to want only the leisure which Sir Isaac Newton enjoyed, and his knowledge in geometry, to have made as surprising discoveries as that great man did*. He had, however, the glory of being the first adventurer to the new world of science, and discovering such mines of knowledge as will never be exhausted. We can hardly believe that the excess of bounty and generosity, and the lowest kind of avarice, could subsist in so great a person; who will live in his works as long as books endure, and will as long remain a monument of strength of mind, and imbecility of character. His works are in four vols.

* Lord Bacon did not understand geometry.

fol. Of these, his "Novum Organum" is esteemed the capital.

Sir WALTER RALEGH; *J. Houbraken sc. In the possession of Peter Burrel, Esq. Illust. Head.*

Sir WALTER RALEGH; *S. Pafs sc. Compton Holland exc. 4to. In the old edition of his "History of the World."*

Sir WALTER RALEGH; *Fortunam ex aliis. S. Pafs sc. 4to.*

Sir WALTER RALEGH; *Vaughn sc. 12mo.*

The dutchefs-dowager of Portland has a miniature of Sir Walter Raleigh, and his son Walter, who was killed at St. Thome.

Sir Walter Raleigh was author of "The History of the "World;" the design of which was equal to the greatness of his mind, and the execution to the strength of his parts, and the variety of his learning. His style is pure, nervous, and majestic; and much better suited to the dignity of history, than that of lord Bacon*. Raleigh seems to have written for posterity, Bacon for the reign of James the first†. He said, with great calmness, to some of his friends, who deplored his confinement, when he lay under sentence of death, "that the world "itself was but a larger prison, out of which some were "daily selected for execution." Beheaded, 29 Oct. 1618. The story of his burning a second volume of his "History of the World," is disproved by Mr. Oldys, in the Life of Raleigh, before the last edition of that great work.

* See his "Life of Hen. VII."

† We are now departing widely from an elegant simplicity of style; and some of our histories begin already to look like novels. Simplicity, without any elegance at all, is preferable to the excess of it; as the plain manners of a quaker, are less disgusting than the affectation of a coxcomb. This admirable work of Raleigh has been thought a just model for the reformation of our language.

WILLIAM CAMDEN; *Marshall f. small. In Fuller's "Holy State."*

WILLIAM CAMDEN; *Clarencieux, son of a painter. In his herald's coat; Gaywood f. 4to.*

There is an original portrait of him in Painters Hall.

GULIELMUS CAMDENUS, *Æt. 58, 1609. Frontisp. to "Camdeni, &c. Epistolæ;" R. White f. 4to.*

WILLIAM CAMDEN, *Æt. 73; R. White f. b. fr.*

WILLIAM CAMDEN; *R. White f. Frontisp. to his "Remains," improved by Philipot, 1674; 8vo.*

WILLIAM CAMDEN; *a small head-piece, engraved for Affer's "Life of King Alfred," in Latin, published by Wile.*

The world is much indebted to this great man, as an historian, an antiquary, a schoolmaster, and a founder. His "Annals of Queen Elizabeth," in Latin, the materials for which were supplied by lord Burleigh, is one of the best historical productions of the moderns*. His "Britannia" rendered his name famous throughout Europe; and his Greek grammar has gone through above a hundred editions. He founded a professorship of history at Oxford, for which he may be reckoned among the first benefactors to that university, and the learned world. His "Britannia," which was first published in octavo, 1586, is now improved to two volumes in folio. The valuable additions to that work by Dr. Gibson, late bishop of London, are worthy of the great pains and industry of the author: they are indeed worthy of Camden himself. *Ob. 9 Nov. 1623, Æt. 73.*

* This was republished by Hearne, and enriched with many additions of great utility.

JOHN

JOHN SPEED, an historian of great merit, flourished in this reign. His portrait, which represents him far advanced in years, belongs to the next.

SAMUEL DANIEL, historian. See the second division of this Class.

Sir JOHN HAYWARD, Knt. Dr. of Law; *W. Pass. sc.* 12mo. *In his "Life of Edward VI." after the preface.*

Sir JOHN HAYWARD; a small oval; in the title to his "*Sanctuarie of a troubled Soul*," 1632.

Sir John Hayward, historiographer, of Chelsea College, was a celebrated historian and biographer, in this, and the preceding reign; and was particularly admired for his style. He wrote the lives of the three Norman kings, and also the lives of Henry IV. and Edward VI. Some political reflections in the life of Henry IV. which offended queen Elizabeth, were the occasion of his suffering a tedious imprisonment. The queen asked Mr. Bacon, who was then of her council, learned in the law, if he discovered any treason in that book. He told her majesty that he saw no treason in it, but much felony. The queen bid him explain himself. Upon which he told her, that he had stolen his political remarks from Tacitus. This discovery was thought to have prevented his being put to the rack *. *Ob.* 1627.

JOHANNES WYNN de Gwedur, in com. Caernarvon, eques et baronettus. *Ob.* 1 Martii, 1626, *Æt.* 73; *Vaugbn sc.* square beard; *b. sb.* This print is copied by Vertue.

* Camden, in his "*Annals of Queen Elizabeth*," mentions a similar instance of a few words of this author, tortured to a treasonable meaning. They are in the dedication of the same book, addressed to the earl of Essex; the words are, "*Mag-nus et præfenti judicio et futuri temporis expectatione.*" The lawyers, on the trial of that unfortunate favourite, urged, that they implied a design of deposing the queen, and making Essex king.

Cr. Bart.
29 June,
1611.
Extinct.

Sir John Wynne was author of "The History of Wales, comprehending the Lives and Successions of the Princes of Wales, from Cadwallader, the last King, to Lewellyn, the last Prince of British Blood; with a short Account of the Affairs of Wales under the Kings of England." This book has been several times printed, in different forms. The descendants of Sir John Wynne were great sufferers for the royal cause in the next reign.

AARON RATHBONE, mathematician; *Æt.* 44; *S. Passæus* *sc.* 4to.

Aaron Rathbone was author of a book, intitled, "The Surveyor," folio, 1616; to which is prefixed his portrait.

Sir HENRY SPELMAN, a very celebrated antiquarian, flourished at this period. His portrait, which was done in his old age, is described in the next reign.

ROBERTUS COTTONUS BRUCEUS.

"*Æsculapius hic librorum; ærugo, vetustas,*

"*Per quem nulla potest Britonum consumere chartas.*"

T. Cross *sc.* *Frontisp.* to his "*Answer to such Motives as were offered by military Men, to Prince Henry, advising him to affect Arms more than Peace,*" &c. 8vo. written, 1609.

ROBERTUS COTTON; *Vertue* *sc.* *b. 1b.*

Sir Robert Cotton was a distinguished member of the society of antiquaries, in the reign of Elizabeth, and James I. He began to make his curious and valuable collection of manuscripts, in 1588; and in 1603, received the honour of knighthood. He was often consulted by the king and the legislature in difficult points, relating to ancient customs and privileges. He wrote a book on duelling.

elling, and the Life of Henry III. was the collector of the Parliamenty Records published by Prynne; and was, to his immortal honour, the founder of the Cotton Library. This is now in the British Museum, and is a most valuable augmentation of the literary treasure of the public. *Ob.* 6 May, 1631, *Æt.* 60.

WILLIELMUS BURTON, de Falde, com. Staff. *Æt.* 47, 1622; *F. Delaramo* *sc.* 4to.

William Burton was author of the "Description of "Leicestershire *," a book still in great esteem. We owe much to this eminent antiquary for his own merit; but are more indebted to him for his being the occasion of Sir William Dugdale's writing his excellent "History of Warwickshire," which he undertook upon reading this work. Lambard's "Perambulation of Kent," Carew's "Survey of Cornwall," and Burton's "Description of Leicestershire," were the first histories of particular districts in the English language. The high price that books of this kind bear, shews how much they are esteemed. The catalogue of religious houses in England, with their valuation, &c. in Speed's "Chronicle," is attributed to our author Burton †. He presented Leland's "Collectanea," and his "Itinerary," to the Bodleian Library. *Ob.* 1645, *Æt.* 70. Bishop Kennet styles him the best topographer since Camden.

Sir WILLIAM SEGAR, alias † Garter principal ^{Promoted,} king at arms, &c. *Delaram* *sc.* 4to. _{1603.}

Sir William Segar was author of "Honour civil and "military," fol. 1602. He was imprisoned in this reign,

* His head is before this book, printed in fol. 1622. "Concilia," tom. i. p. 215.

† Sic. Orig.

† See Spelman's

for

for granting "the royal arms of Arragon, with a canton of Brabant, to George Brandon, who was the common "hangman;" at which the king was highly incensed. But it appearing that he was imposed upon in this affair, he was presently set at liberty *. There was lately published a very splendid book of the genealogies of our noble families, from a manuscript of Sir William Segar, with considerable additions, in folio. The engravings of the arms are larger, and better executed, than any thing of this kind that has hitherto appeared in print.

"Sir THOMAS ROE, ambassador to the Great Mogul, Grand Signior, kings of Poland, Sweden, and Denmark, the emperor, and princes of Germany, at Ratibon; chancellor of the garter, and privy-counsellor." *M. M. a Delph p. Vertue sc. 1741; b. sb. In the possession of Mills Hill, Esq.*

In this great man, the accomplishments of the scholar, the gentleman, and the statesman, were eminently united. During his residence in the Mogul's court †, he zealously promoted the trading interest of this kingdom, for which the East India company is indebted to him to this day. In his embassy to the Grand Signor, he collected many valuable Greek and Oriental manuscripts, which he presented to the Bodleian Library, to which he left his valuable collection of coins. The fine Alexandrian MS. of the Greek Bible, which Cyrill, the patriarch of Constantinople, presented to Charles I. was procured by his means. This was afterwards published by Dr. Grabe. His speech to the council-table against debasing the coin in the reign of Charles, gained him the

* See particulars in "Biog. Brit." Artic. CAMDEN, note (S).

† See the fifth Class.

highest

highest reputation. His curious and interesting Negotiations were first published by the society for promoting learning, 1740, fol. Ob. Nov. 1644.

Sir THOMAS SMITH. See Class V.

Capt. JOHN SMITH. See Class VII.

THOMAS CORYATE, *riding on an elephant. Frontispiece to his Letters from Asmere; 4to.*

Tom Coryate, of vain-glorious memory, was a man of a remarkable quantity of aspect*, and of as singular a character. He had learning, but he wanted judgment; which is alone equivalent to all the other faculties of the mind. He travelled over a great part of Europe on foot, and distinguished himself by walking nine hundred miles with one pair of shoes, which, as he informs us, he got mended at Zurich. He afterwards travelled into the Eastern countries; and seems to have been at least as frugal in meat and drink, as he was in shoes; as he tells his mother in a letter to her, that in his ten months travels betwixt Aleppo and the Mogul's court, he spent but three pounds, living "reasonably well" for about two-pence a day. He sometimes ventured his life, by his ill-timed zeal for christianity, having, on several occasions, publicly declared Mahomet to be an impostor. He delivered an oration to the Mogul in the Persian language, and spoke that of Indostan with such volubility, that he was an overmatch for a notorious scold in her mother tongue†. He, like other coxcombs, died without knowing himself

* He had a head mishapen like that of Therfites in Homer, (θερσίς ἢν ἀσφαλὴν) but the cone stood in a different position; the picked part being before. See Fuller's "Worthies," in Somerset, p. 31.

† Wood's "Athen. Oxon." vol i. col. 424.

to be of that character, in 1617 *. The most singularly remarkable of his books is intitled, "Crudities hastily gathered up in five Months Travels, in France, Savoy, Italy, Rhetia, Helvetia, some Parts of High Germany, and the Netherlands." Lond. 1611; 4to. Before this book are about sixty copies of verses, by the poets of this time, who tickled the vanity of the author, while they made a jest of him. The book is scarce, and sells at a high price.

JOANNES FLORIUS, Augustæ Annæ Angl. Scot. Franc. & Heb. Reginæ Prælector Ling. Italicæ; Æt. 58, 1611; *G. Hole* sc.

Before his Italian Dictionary, intitled, "Queen Anna's new World of Words," 1611; fol. This Dictionary was afterwards much improved by Torriano, and published in 1659.

A SCOTCH AUTHOR.

Lord NAPIER †, (or NEPER) 1620; *Delaram* sc. *calculating with his bones*; 12mo.

He was the celebrated inventor of logarithms; by which a great variety of problems in arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy, are easily solved; but are otherwise thought inexplicable, or else cannot be explained without great labour. This discovery was of much the same importance to the learned world, that the finding out the longitude would be to the commercial. This great ge-

* "Had he lived, says Mr. Aubrey, to return into England, his Travels had been most estimable; for though he was not a wise man, he wrote faithfully, matter of fact." MS. in Museo Ashmol.

† His son was the first peer of the family. See "Scottish Compendium," p. 324. See also "Cat. of Royal and Noble Authors," vol. ii. p. 212, second edit.

nius

nus bewildered himself in a comment on the Apocalypse, and was confident that the world would continue precisely ninety years *. In this instance only, his calculation failed him. *Ob.* 1617, *Æt.* 67 †.

CLASS X.

ARTISTS, &c.

PAINTERS.

PETER OLIVER; *se ipse p. T. Chambers sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

This artist was equally celebrated for history and portrait; and comparable in the latter to Isaac Oliver, his father. The head of his own wife, in the collection of the dutchess-dowager of Portland, is supposed to be the most capital of his works. *Ob. circ.* 1664, *Æt.* 60. Isaac Oliver, the glass-painter, is supposed to have been the son of Peter's younger brother James.

PAUL VANSOMER; *T. Chambers sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

Paul Van Somer, an artist of great merit, painted the fine portrait of William, earl of Pembroke at St. James's, the lord-chancellor Bacon at Gorhambury, and the marquis of Hamilton with the white staff, at Hampton Court. He died in England, 5 Jan. 1621, and was buried at St. Martin's in the Fields. See a more particular account of

* Hakewil's "Apology," p. 23, second edit.

† Lilly, the astrologer, informs us, that Briggs, the famous mathematician, went into Scotland on purpose to visit the inventor of the logarithms; and that at
VOL. I. Part 2. E the

him and his works in Mr. Walpole's "Anecdotes of
"Painting."

CORNELIUS JANSEN (vulgo JOHNSON); T.
Chambers sc. In the "*Anecdotes of Painting*;" 4to.

Cornelius Jansen, a Dutchman, was portrait painter to the king. He affected black drapery, to add to the force of the face, which was generally so well painted, as to stand in need of no artifice to set it off. There is a stiffness in most of his portraits, which was not altogether the effect of the dress of the time. His fame began to decline upon the arrival of Vandyck, in the next reign; which occasioned his leaving the kingdom. One of his most celebrated works was the portrait of lady Bowyer, of the family of Auger in Kent, called, for her exquisite beauty, "The star in the East *." His price for a head was five broad pieces. *Ob.* 1665.

MARC GARRARD. See the preceding, and the following reign.

Francis Cleyn, Daniel Mytens, and, Nicholas Lanier, are also mentioned in the reign of Charles I.

A SCOTCH PAINTER.

GEORGIUS JAMESONE, Stotus, Abredonensis, patriæ suæ Apelles; ejusque uxor Isabella Toth, et filius; *G. Jameson p. A.* 1623; *Alex. pronepos f. aqua forti, A D.* 1728; 4to. *There is a copy of this by Bannerman, in the second edition of the Anecdotes of Painting."*

the interview betwixt these great men, neither of them could speak to the other for near a quarter of an hour. Lilly's "Life," last edit. p. 105.

† "*Anecdotes of Painting*," vol. ii. p. 6.

George

George Jamesone, who was born at Aberdeen, in 1586, is, by Mr. Walpole, styled "The Vandyck of Scotland." He was a fellow-disciple with that great master, in the school of Rubens at Antwerp. There are many of his works in his own country. The most considerable collection of them is at Taymouth, the seat of the earl of Breadalbane. He painted a portrait of Charles I. from the life, and another of Arthur Johnston, his physician. The latter is in the Newton College of Aberdeen. Some of his pictures were so masterly, that they have passed for Vandyck's. Michael Wright, who did the portraits of many of the judges in Guildhall, was his disciple. He died at Edinburgh, 1644.

A S T A T U A R Y.

NICHOLAS STONE, senior; *T. Chambers sc. In the same plate with his son, of whom there is an account in the next reign. The print is in the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

Nicholas Stone was the most noted statuary in the reign of James. He did a great number of monuments, of which the most considerable was in memory of the father, mother, brother, and sister, of Lucy, countess of Bedford, for which she paid him 1020 l. He was employed as master mason in building the Banqueting House at Whitehall. He built the gates of the Physic Garden at Oxford, after a design of Inigo Jones. The great gate and front of St. Mary's Church in that university were also built by him. *Ob. 24 Aug. 1647. Æt. 16.*

A N A R C H I T E C T.

INIGO JONES, architector Magnæ Britanniae; *F. Villamoena f. h. sc.*

E 2

This

This print was done when he was in Italy. See the next reign.

AN ENGRAVER.

HOEFNAGLE; *A. Bannerman sc. 4to. Copied from a set of heads of painters, and other artists, published by Janssonus, 1618, and engraved by H. Hondius, &c. Several of the heads before described, are copied from this collection.*

George Hoefnagle, a native of Antwerp, engraved a great number of maps for Ortelius's "*Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*." He also engraved a map of Bristol, and a view of Nonesuch, a famous palace built by Henry VIII. the latter is in Brauns or Bruyn's "*Civitates Orbis Terrarum*," one of the first sets of perspective views ever published*.

* Prints of this kind, which are of great use in studying the history and topography of our own country, are now become very numerous. I shall mention some of them, and shall also mention a few others, that may be useful to the same purpose; and shall subjoin a method of disposing them, which I drew up for the arrangement of the late Dr. Rawlinson's prints, left to the Bodleian Library. Speed and Moll have published sets of maps of the counties; and Roque, several maps and plans. The two Bucks have engraved our principal cities and towns, and many ruins of abbies. Williams has done a set of views of Oxford, and Loggan views of both universities. Hollar, King, Cole, Du Bosc, Vertue, and Harris, have engraved many churches, abbies, monuments, and cenotaphs. Campbell has published views of our most considerable buildings in the "*Vitruvius Britannicus*," in three volumes, to which a fourth is now added. Kip has engraved two volumes of gentlemen's seats; not to mention many others in the histories of particular counties. Rooker has engraved views of Holkham, and Fourdrinier of Houghton Hall †. Several of the like kind have been published by Smith, who drew the views of the Peak; and some good views have been done by Woollet ‡. Sir Philip Sidney's funeral procession was engraved by De Bry; and Ogilby published the procession at the coronation of Charles the second. Many prints of this kind are in Sandford's books. The prints of antiquities, engraved

† Fourdrinier and Rooker excel in engraving architecture.

‡ See a detail of many prints of this kind in the "*Anecdotes of British Topography*," lately published.

WRITING MASTERS.

JOHN DAVIES, of Hereford. *Frontisp. to one of his Copy Books; 4to.*

John Davies, writing-master to prince Henry, was, during his life-time, at the head of his profession. He was a correct writer of the Roman, secretary, court, text, and mixed hands; and was much admired for his prodigious quickness in writing the running hand. He also wrote in so small a character, that it required a magnifying glass to read it. *Ob. circ. 1618.* He was, after his death, exceeded in all the branches of his art by Gething, his scholar. The art of writing was little cultivated in England, before the reign of Elizabeth, who wrote a good hand; so did her tutor, Roger Ascham. Her father, Henry VIII. wrote a wretched scrawl, not unlike that which is called "the devil's hand-writing" in Ashmole's Museum. There is a good specimen of it in the first volume of Stevens's Supplement to Dugdale's Monasticon. Dr. Burnet, in his letter from Rome, says, that

at the expense of the Society of Antiquaries, are numerous; as are also those of natural history. The method is as follows. Class I. General maps of England, which are to be followed by maps of particular counties. Class II. Under each county, extensive rural prospects, plans, and views, of cities and towns. Class III. Public buildings, viz. churches, with their respective monuments and cenotaphs, burials, town-halls, market-crosses, &c. Class IV. Ruins of abbeys, gentlemen's seats, and prospects belonging to them. Class V. Antiquities; such as altars, inscriptions, tessellated pavements, &c. Class VI. The natural productions of each county. To these may be added, an appendix of coronations, cavalcades, processions, fire-works, &c. Adams's "Index Villaris" will be of great use in the arrangement. I have been very particular in this note, as the author of the Life of Hollar in the "Biographia," appears to be desirous that somebody would lay open the "long congealed channel of knowledge" that is to be derived from prints. See more on this subject, in the reign of Charles the second, Artic. Evz.

LXN.

he

he knew it, when he saw his love-letters to Anne Bolen in the Vatican Library. It is indeed so very singular, that he could not well mistake it, if he had ever seen it before. Lord Burleigh was one of the few that wrote a good hand in the reign of Elizabeth *.

MARTIN BILLINGSLEY; *W. Hole* *sc.* *Before his Copy Book*, 1618.

MARTIN BILLINGSLEY, *Æt.* 27, 1623; *J. Goddard* *sc.* 4to.

Billingsley was a good writing-master, but in some respects inferior to Davies, and Gething. His "Copy Book," and his "Pen's Perfection," were reprinted in the reign of Charles II. a proof of their merit. See Clavel's Catalogue, fol. p. 101.

C L A S S XI.

LADIES, and others of the FEMALE SEX, according to their RANK, &c.

FRANCES, dutchess of Richmond and Lenox; *Guil. Passaus* *sc.* 1623; *whole length*; *prefixed to the dedication of Smith's "Hist. of Virginia," &c.* fol. 1624.

This seems to have been engraved after the original by Van Somer, in the gallery at Strawberry Hill. There is another portrait of her at the earl of Stamford's, at Dunham.

FRANCES, dutchess of Richmond, &c. 1623; *Delaram* *sc.* 4to.

* The curious reader may see what hands were written by the great, in the reign of Henry VIII. in Dr. Jortin's two volumes of the "Life of Erasmus;" and also what were written in a subsequent period, in Dr. Forbes's two folios, intitled, "A full View of the Public Transactions in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth."

FRANCES,

FRANCES, dutchess of Richmond, &c. *a state canopy over her head*; *Guil. Passæus* *sc.* 1625; *extreme'y neat*.

Frances, daughter to Thomas lord Howard of Bindon, son to Thomas, duke of Norfolk. She was first married to one Prannel, a vintner's son in London, who was possessed of a good estate. This match seems to have been the effect of youthful passion. Upon Prannel's decease, who lived but a short time after his marriage, she was courted by Sir George Rodney, a west-country gentleman, to whose addresses she seemed to listen; but soon deserted him, and was married to Edward, earl of Hertford. Upon this marriage, Sir George wrote her a tender copy of verses in his own blood, and presently after ran himself upon his sword. Her third husband was Lodowick, duke of Richmond and Lenox, who left her a very amiable widow *. The aims of great beauties, like those of conquerors, are boundless. Upon the death of the duke, she aspired to the king, but died in her state of widowhood. Her vanity was even greater than her beauty. She affected much state in her household; and was a great pretender to generosity. Wilson says, that she caused a sham-inventory of presents of plate to the queen of Bohemia to be handed about, which she never sent. See Wilson in Kennet, vol. ii. p. 777, et seq.

CATHARINE, marchioness (and afterwards dutchess) of Buckingham; *a feather in her hand*; *Magd. Passæ* *sc.* 12mo.

There is a head of her painted on board, at Belvoir Castle, in Lincolnshire †.

* There is a portrait of her at Longleat in her weeds, with the duke's picture at her breast.

† Camden, and others, have, by mistake, placed this castle in Leicestershire.

Catharine, marchioness of Buckingham, was the only daughter and heir of Francis, lord Roos, of Hamlake, afterwards earl of Rutland. The earl of Clarendon, who personally knew her, speaks of her as a lady of great wit and spirit*. She was, after the murder of the duke her husband, in the next reign, married to Randolph Macdonnel, earl of Antrim.

ELISABETH, lady Cavendish, widow of Sir William Cavendish, and countess of Shrewsbury; *C. Johnson p. Vertue sc. h. sb.*—Her portrait is at Welbeck.

This lady, who was much celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments, and still more for her extraordinary fortune in the world, was daughter of John Hardwick, Esq. of the county of Derby. At the age of fourteen, she was married to Robert Barley, Esq. who, in about two years, left her a very rich widow. Her next husband was Sir William Cavendish, ancestor of the dukes of Devonshire and Newcastle. Her third was William Saint Lowe, captain of the guard to queen Elizabeth; and her fourth, George Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury. She built Chatworth, Hardwick, and Oldcotes, three magnificent seats in Derbyshire. Mary, queen of Scots, was long under her care at Chatworth. She took it into her head to be jealous of that unfortunate princess; an unlucky circumstance for the royal captive. *Ob. 13 Feb. 1607.* She was commonly called by the name of Bess of Hardwick.

MARY SIDNEY, countess of Pembroke. See the ninth Class.

The countess of HERTFORD; *F. Delaram sc. 4to.*

* Clarendon, vol. ii. p. 617; 8vo.

This

This is probably the countess who was afterwards married to the duke of Lenox, quære. It may be seen by comparing the prints. There is an account of her at the beginning of this Class. Or it may be the portrait of the lady Catharine Grey, mother of William, marquis of Hertford*.

LUCIA HARIN. (HARRINGTON) com. Bedfordiæ ;
S. Passæus sc.

Her portrait by Gerard Honthorst, is at Woburn.

Lucy, sister and co-heir of John, the second lord Harrington, and wife of Edward, earl of Bedford ; a woman of uncommon taste and spirit ; but vain, generous, and bountiful to excess. She was a great patroness of poets, particularly of Donne, Johnson, Drayton, and Daniel, who frequently experienced her munificence. Drayton in particular says, that " she rained upon him " her sweet showers of gold † ;" for which they in return were as lavish of their incense ‡. She, upon a moderate calculation, paid them as much for their panegyric, as Octavia did Virgil for his encomium on Marcellus. She spent a great part of the earl her husband's fortune, and her own along with it. Sir Thomas Roe has addressed a letter to her as one skilled in ancient medals ; and she is celebrated by Sir William Temple, for projecting " the " most perfect figure of a garden that he ever saw §." She died without issue the third of May, 1627.

* There is a portrait of this lady at Warwick Castle, with the marquis, when a child, in her arms.

† In a sonnet inscribed to Lucy, countess of Bedford.

‡ See their poems and dedications. Ben Johnson's seventy-sixth epigram is in praise of her ; and his eighty-fourth and ninety-fourth, are addressed to her. It is probable that Owen also found his account in remembering her.

§ See his " Essay on the Gardens of Epicurus." This garden was at Moor Park, in Hertfordshire, now the seat of Sir Lawrence Dundas.

FRANCES BRIDGES, countess dowager of Exeter. See the next reign.

FRANCES, countess of Somerset; *S. Pa. (Passæus) sc. 4to.* Hair very round, and curled like a wig. A copy of the same. See R. Car, earl of Somerset, Class II. Her portrait is at Bullstrode.

Frances, eldest daughter of Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, and wife of Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, was one of the completest beauties of her time. Wilton, who detested her character, could not help doing justice to her person; by owning that "she had a sweet and bewitching countenance." Nature had not been so favourable to the earl of Essex: his features were harsh, and his manner ungracious. Prepossessed with a violent passion for the earl of Somerset, she conceived an invincible dislike to her husband, and was said to have given him drugs*; the operation of which was quite the reverse of that of philtres. In short, she sued for, and obtained a divorce. King James deeply interested himself in the trial, and invented the ridiculous distinction of the earl's being "impotens versus hanc;" upon which it was observed, that "his case was exactly parallel to that of a man whose stomach could digest every thing but Bag-shot mutton."

The honourable lady Mary V E R E; *ruff; pearls, &c. Van Hove sc.*

Quære, if a daughter of John, the sixteenth earl of Oxford, mentioned in the "Biographia Britannica," Artic. V E R E, note (QQ).

* These she had of Dr. Forman, an astrologer. Lilly says that he wrote in a book, "This I made the devil write with his own hands, in Lambeth Fields, 1596," &c. See Lilly's Life.

Lady.

Lady ANNE CLIFFORD, *Æt.* 13, 1603; *R. White f. b. fb.*

Lady Anne Clifford was daughter and heiress of George Clifford, earl of Cumberland, the famous adventurer, whose spirit she inherited. She was first married to Richard Sackville, earl of Dorset, a man of merit, whose memory was ever dear to her, and whose life she has written. Her second husband was Phillip, earl of Pembroke, a man in every respect unworthy of her, from whom she was soon parted. She was long regarded as a queen in the north; and her foundations and benefactions seem to argue a revenue little less than royal. She founded two hospitals, and repaired, or built, seven churches, and six castles; that of Pendragon * still retains a magnificence suitable to the dignity of its ancient inhabitant. Her spirited letter to Sir Joseph Williamson in the "Royal and Noble Authors †," contains but three lines, but they are master strokes, and strongly expressive of her character. *Ob.* 22 March, 1676.

Lady ELIZABETH SHIRLEY. See the next reign.

SUSANNA lady LISTER ‡. See also the next reign.

DOROTHEA WADHAM, Nicolai conjux, coll. Wadham. fundat^r. A^o. Dⁱ. 1609; *Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

Dorothy, daughter of the famous Sir William Petre, who was secretary and privy-counsellor to four kings and queens; viz. Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth. He was also sent abroad seven times as an ambassador. See Nicholas Wadham, in the Class of Gentlemen.

* In Cumberland.

† It is also printed in "The World," vol. i. No. 14.

‡ N. B. Her portrait was painted in this reign, when she was lady Thornhurst.

CHRISTIAN POPPING; thus inscribed, at bottom: "In gratiam et causam honoris prudentissimæ, honestissimæ, et artificiosissimæ virginis, Christianæ Popping; ad vivum delineatum, et argento inculptum, a Simone Passæo, eamque * D. D. 1615." *Round the oval,*

"Ingenium forma multo est pretiosius auro." OVID.

Above the oval; "Honneur passe richesse;" 8vo. very neat †.

ANNE BILL; *a monumental effigy. On the monument is this inscription: "Æternæ memor. et quiet. An. Billæ uxori lectis. & dilectis. Jo. Bill. Conjux mærentiss. P. P. Tricesimo tertio Ætatis DEVIXIT." On the top are musical instruments, significant of one of her accomplishments: above in the clouds, "Anna migravit, musica musaque pereunt." The chronogram intimates that she died, 1621; Simon Passæus sc.*

Anne, wife of John Bill, who, together with Bonham Norton; was printer to the king. They printed Marc Antonio de Dominis's book "De Libertate Ecclesiastica," Brent's "Translation of Father Paul's History of the Council of Trent," &c. They were preceded in their office by Robert Barker.

"MATOAKS, (or MATOAKA) alias Rebecka, daughter to the mighty prince Powhatan, emperor of Attanoughkamouck, alias Virginia, converted and baptized in the Christian faith, and wife of the worshipful Mr. Joh. Rolff; Æt. 21, 1616; S. Pass sc. small 4to.

* Sic. Orig.

† This is perhaps a foreign print: quære.

CLASS.

CLASS XII.

PERSONS remarkable from a single Circumstance in their Lives, &c.

THOMAS PERCY; *inscribed, "Hæc est vera et prima originalis editio Thomæ Perci;" &c. six Latin verses; snakes twined about the oval of the frame; ornaments relative to his actions; C. Van de Pass exc. 4to.*

Thomas Percy was a gentleman of the band of pensioners. See the note under the article Northumberland, Class III.

CONCILIUM CONJURANTIUM in Necem. Jac. I. &c. *viz. Robert Catesby, Thomas Percy, Thomas and Robert Winter, Guido Fawkes, John and Christopher Wright, Bates, servant to Catesby; 4to.*

This infamous fraternity are only memorable as traitors of the blackest kind: several of them were executed in 1606, for the Gunpowder Plot. There is no doubt but some of those that fell by the hand of the executioner, were made to expect the crown of martyrdom. Sir Edward Coke displayed his great abilities in unravelling the intricacies of this conspiracy, and ascertaining the truth of it beyond contradiction*.

ARCHY, the king's jester. See the next reign.

* The effrontery of some popish writers is astonishing. They pretend to believe tradition, and even legendary history, as of equal authority with the Scriptures, and yet deny the reality of the Gunpowder Treason; a fact supported by almost every kind of evidence.

REMARKS

REMARKS ON DRESS, &c.

Henry Vere, the gallant earl of Oxford, was the first nobleman that appeared at court, in the reign of James, with a hat and white feather; which was sometimes worn by the king himself *.

The long love-lock seems to have been first in fashion among the beaux in this reign, who sometimes stuck flowers in their ears †.

William, earl of Pembroke, a man far from an effeminate character, is represented with ear-rings.

James appears to have left the beard in much the same state as he found it, on his accession to the throne.

The cloak, a dress of great antiquity ‡, was more worn in this, than in any of the preceding reigns. It continued to be in fashion after the restoration of Charles II.

It is well known that James I. used to hunt in a ruff and trowsers.

We learn from Sir Thomas Overbury, that yellow stockings were worn by some of the ordinary gentlemen in the country §.

Silk garters, puffed in a large knot, were worn below the knees, and knots, or roses, in the shoes.

* State Worthies, p. 810.

† Burton of Melancholy, p. 535, sixth edit.

‡ The cloak, which has for time immemorial been worn in Spain, was worn by the Romans; Lucullus had more cloaks in his wardrobe than he ever had dishes at his table. It is recorded that he had no less than five thousand §.

§ See Overbury's Character of a Country Gentleman.

¶ Hor. Lib. I. Epist. VI.

Wilson

Wilson informs us, that the countess of Essex, after her divorce, appeared at court "in the habit of a virgin, with her hair pendant almost to her feet:" the princess Elizabeth, with much more propriety, wore hers in the same manner, when she went to be married to the prince Palatine.

The head of the countess of Essex seems to be oppressed with ornaments*; and she appears to have exposed more of the bosom than was seen in any former period.

The ladies began to indulge a strong passion for foreign fashions in the reign of James†, which rather increased than abated, in succeeding generations.

The ruff and farthingale still continued to be worn. Yellow starch for ruffs, first invented by the French, and adapted to the fallow complexions of that people, was introduced by Mrs. Turner, a physician's widow, who had a principal hand in poisoning Sir Thomas Overbury. This vain and infamous woman, who went to be hanged in a ruff of that colour‡, helped to support the fashion, as long as she was able. It began to decline upon her execution.

The ladies, like those of Spain, were banished from court, during the reign of James, which was, perhaps, a reason why dress underwent very little alteration during that period.

* Owen, in one of his epigrams, of which he has borrowed the thought from Juvenal, alludes to this enormous head-dress;

"Hoc magis est infans tecti quam tegminis; hoc non

"Ornare est, hoc est ædificare caput." Lib. un. Epig: 119.

† See lord Bacon's "Compleat instructions for a Statesman."

‡ Howell's Letters, 8vo. p. 3.

It

It may not be impertinent to remark, that the lady of Sir Robert Cary, afterwards earl of Monmouth, was mistress of the sweet (or perfumed) coffers to Anne of Denmark; an office which answered to that of mistress of the robes at present *.

It appears from portraits, that long coats were worn by boys, till they were seven or eight years of age. We are told by dean Fell, that the famous Dr. Hammond was in long coats, when he was sent to Eton school †.

When James came to the crown, there was in the wardrobe, in the Tower, a great variety of dresses of our ancient kings; which, to the regret of antiquaries, were soon given away and dispersed ‡. Such a collection must have been of much greater use to the studious in venerable antiquity, than a review of the "ragged regiment" in Westminster Abbey §.

APPENDIX to the Reign of JAMES I.

FOREIGN PRINCES, allied to the KING.

CHRISTIAN IV. king of Denmark; *a large head; S. Passæus sc.*

CHRISTIAN IV. with his eldest son Frederic; *W. Passæus sc. h. sb.*

* See "Memoirs of Robert Cary, earl of Monmouth;" 8vo. 1759.

† "Life of Dr. Hammond;" 8vo. p. 2. ‡ Fuller's "Worthies," London, p. 193. § Tattered effigies of our kings, so called, formerly dressed up for coronations.

There

There is a good portrait of Christian, by Paul Van Sommer, at Hampton Court.

Christian IV. brother to queen Anne, came into England in 1606; where he was treated with all possible magnificence. In 1614, he made the king a second visit. He was, for the greater part of his reign, engaged in unsuccessful wars with the Swedes and Germans. In 1618, he sent a fleet to the isle of Zeylon, in the East Indies, which returned richly laden with spices. This was the first fleet that ever sailed from Denmark to that part of the world. *Ob.* 28 Feb. 1648. See more of him towards the end of Bond's dedication of his "Horace" to prince Henry. Elected king, 1590.

FREDERIC III. was, in the former part of his reign, embroiled in a disastrous war with the Swedes, who penetrated as far as his capital, which would inevitably have fallen into the enemies hands, had not the emperor, the kings of England and Poland, and the Dutch, engaged themselves in the quarrel: upon which a peace was concluded near Copenhagen. After this peace, the king, at a diet held at that place, was declared absolute; and a total change in the government ensued, which put an end to an oppressive aristocracy. *Ob.* 16 Feb. 1670. Christian V. his son, succeeded to the crown by hereditary right.

FREDERICUS, comes Palatinus, &c. *Crispinus Passæus sc. small 4to.*

FREDERICUS, &c. *Crisp. Passæus jun. fig. et sc. oval; ornaments; b. fb.*

FREDERICK, elector Palatine, &c. *Delaram sc. 4to.*

FREDERICUS, rex Bohemiæ, &c. *Gul. Hondius sc. large h. fb.*

Frederic, elector Palatine, accepted of the crown of Bohemia, when it was tendered him by a factious people;

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ple;

ple; vainly presuming, that the king his father-in-law, with whose pacific and unenterprising character he seems to have been but little acquainted, would fix him on the throne. But that prince was so far from answering his expectation, that he tamely suffered him not only to be deprived of his new kingdom, but even of his hereditary dominions. *Ob.* 29 Nov. 1632.

A KNIGHT of the GARTER.

MAURICE de Nassau, *without inscription; 4to.* This print is known by the apposite device; namely, the stump of a tree; the trunk of which appears to have been cut off, and a shoot growing out of it; with this motto, "*Tandem fit furculus arbor.*" This alludes to the assassination of his father, his youth when he succeeded him, and his hopes of becoming as great a man. I have been particular in the description, as the head has been mistaken for that of prince Maurice, son to the king of Bohemia.

MAURITIUS, princeps Arausionensium, &c. *Ex archetypo. Petri Isaaci F. B. a Bolfvert exc. Ornaments; fine; 1b.*

MAURITIUS, &c. 1618; *b. 1b.*

MAURITIUS, &c. *Æt.* 58, 1625; *hat and feather, on a table; Stock sc. 1627; fine; large 1b.*

There is an equestrian portrait of him in the horseman-ship drawing-room at Welbec: I think I have seen a print after it.

Maurice of Nassau, prince of Orange, succeeded his father in the government of the United Provinces, at the age of sixteen. He, in a few years, became one of the greatest generals of his time, and completely executed the noble plan of liberty which his father had formed, by reducing the Spaniards to a necessity of making peace.
Upon,

Upon this the Hollanders concluded a treaty with them, on the foot of free provinces. He took near forty towns, and as many fortresses, and won a considerable number of pitched battles. But the strongest proof of his capacity, was his forcing Alexander Farnese, who had succeeded before in all his enterprises, to raise the siege of Bergen op Zoom. The young nobility and gentry went from all parts of Europe to learn the art of war under him. *Ob.* 23 April, 1625, *Æt.* 58 *.

Cardinal BARBERINI, and his three nephews; viz. Francisco, and the two Antonios. *Camass. delin. Greuter incid. whole lengths; b. fb.*

Maffeo Barberini was famous for the variety of his learning, and the elegance of his genius. He was protector of the Scots nation †, and held his protectorate by the same charter by which the popes themselves hold their supremacy. Upon his advancement to the papal chair, he assumed the name of Urban VIII. and after the example of Sixtus V. his patron, made a strict enquiry into abuses which had been committed long before †. In 1626,

1623.

* The following story is told by Barclay in his "Icon Animorum." Prince Maurice in an engagement with the Spaniards, took twenty-four prisoners, one of whom was an Englishman †. He ordered eight of these to be hanged, to retaliate a like sentence passed by arch-duke Albert, upon the same number of Hollanders. The fate of the unhappy victims was to be determined by drawing lots. The Englishman, who had the good fortune to escape, seeing a Spaniard express the strongest symptoms of horror, when it came to his turn to put his hand into the helmet, offered for twelve crowns to stand his chance. The offer was accepted, and he was so fortunate as to escape a second time. Upon being called a fool for so presumptuously tempting his fate, he said he thought he had acted very prudently; for "as he daily hazarded his life for six-pence, he must have made a good bargain in venturing it for twelve crowns."

† Rycant's "Lives of the Popes," p. 273.

‡ This occasioned the following pasquinade. The statue of St. Peter, on the bridge of St. Angelo, was equipped with a pair of spurs; the opposite statue of

† His name was George H. Steward.

G 2

St. Paul

he consecrated the great church of St. Peter with such pomp and solemnity, as had scarce ever been seen before in Rome itself. He took the Corinthian brass from the roof of the Pantheon, with which was made the high altar of St. Peter's, and a large cannon. This occasioned the famous pasquinade, "Quod non fecerunt Barbari, fecerunt Barberini." All his nephews were made cardinals; and indeed whatever else he was able to make them, he having carried nepotism to a greater height than any of his predecessors. His Latin poems were republished by Jos. Browne, A. M. 1726; 8vo *. Ob. 29 July, 1644.

AMBASSADORS to JAMES I. &c.

MAXIMILIAN DE BETHUNE, &c. *Edelinck sc. b. sb.*

Maximilian de Bethune, marquis of Rosni, and afterwards duke of Sully, was sent ambassador from Henry IV. of France, to James I. upon his accession to the throne. He was justly celebrated for his great industry and capacity; and was rather an intimate friend and confident of his master, than his prime minister. He had a more tender regard for the fame of that prince, than he had himself; ventured to oppose his most violent passions, when derogatory from his honour or interest; and even dared to tear in pieces, before his face, the marriage contract which he had prepared for the marchioness of Verneuil, with

St. Paul was supposed to ask him, whither he was going. His answer was, "from Rome, as fast as possible; as I expect to be called to an account for denying my master." St. Paul replied, "I will not be long after you, as I am as likely to be questioned for persecuting the christians."

* The late worthy provost of Queen's College, in Oxford.

whom

whom he was deeply enamoured *. He may be esteemed the author of the excellent Memoirs which bear his name, which were written by his secretary, from his conversation. There is a good translation of them by Mrs. Charlotte Lennox. See the appendix to the former reign, Artic. HEN. IV.

Count GUNDAMOR, (or GONDAMOR) ambassador from the king of Spain; *S. Pass. sc. 4to. Another, whole length, inscribed, "Gentis Hispaniæ Decus," &c. 4to.*

There is a portrait of him at Hatfield-house.

Gondamor, who "became all things to all men" for political purposes, might have been represented with a looking-glass in his hand, as St. Paul is at Versailles †. He spoke Latin to king James; drank with the king of Denmark, his brother in law ‡; and assured the earl of Bristol, when he was ambassador at Madrid, that he was an Englishman in his heart. He was also very gallant to the ladies, to whom he frequently made presents. There, perhaps, never was a man who had so much art as Gondamor, with so little appearance of it.

JOHN ODEN BARNEVELT, (ambassador from the States of Holland) *R. Elstracke sc.*

Barnevelt, a man of great abilities, and in some respects comparable to the celebrated De Wit, had long the chief administration of affairs in Holland. He, at the

* "Memoirs of Sully," vol. II. 8vo. p. 292.

† Under the figure are these words, equally adapted to the glass, and the apostle: "I became all things, to all men."

‡ He is said to have been an overmatch for the king of Denmark in drinking § when he was in England. He was undoubtedly an overmatch for king James in politics.

§ Howel's "Letters," 8vo. p. 352.

head of the Arminian party, which was very powerful, opposed the interests of the house of Orange, and excited the fears and jealousies of the people, by representing to them the danger their civil and religious liberties were in, from the excessive power lodged in the prince. But by the address of Maurice, that faction was soon suppressed, and Barnevelt and his adherents, of which Grotius was one, were committed to prison. Barnevelt was soon executed, but Grotius, after some time, escaped in a chest, which his wife pretended was full of books. Beheaded, 1618.

HUGO GROTIUS (ambassador from Holland); *A. Hanneman p. H. Bary sc. 4to.*

There is a print of him before his "Annotationes," &c. which has been several times copied: this represents him considerably older than his portrait after Hanneman.

Grotius began to write elegant verses at an age when children are usually learning to spell. His various talents as a poet, a critic, a civilian, and a commentator, are known to all the learned world. He has, in his excellent book "On the Truth of the Christian Religion," reduced into a narrow compass, the arguments which lay scattered and diffused in other apologists, and has added many of his own *. He was sent into England in behalf of the remonstrants, who chose a most able advocate to plead their cause. Grotius was a great master of the Arminian controversy; but was, for too forward a display of his arguments on this subject, censured by archbishop Abböt as a conceited pedant. See the archbi-

* This book, which was written in Latin, during his imprisonment, well deserves the perusal of all such as read for conviction.

shop's

shop's letter, which is of curious remark, in "Biog. Brit." vol. i. p. 9. He died 8 Aug. 1645.

ALOYSIUS CONTARENO * (ambassador from Venice to James I.); *Vorſerman ſc.*

"ALOYSIUS CONTARENO, eques, patricius Venetus, extraordinarius ad pacis tractatus univerſalis, legatus et mediator." *A. Van Hulle p. P. de Jode ſc. b. ſb.*

A deſcendant of the ſame family was doge of Venice, when Mr. Ray was in Italy. His head by Faithorne, is in the firſt edition of Ray's "Travels," 8vo. 1673.

The heads of the five following perſons, who were ſojourners in the univerſity of Oxford, repreſent them older than when they were in England.

METROPHANES CRITOPULUS, (or CRITOPYLUS) &c. *In the Continuation of Boiſſard; 4to.*

Metrophanes Critopylus, a native of Greece, came into England in archbiſhop Abbot's time, with a view of being inſtructed in the doctrine and diſcipline of our church. Upon his arrival, he addreſſed himſelf to that prelate, who placed him in Baliol College, where he ſtudied the Latin and Engliſh tongues. In 1622, he returned into his own country; and upon Cyrill's advancement to the patriarchate of Conſtantinople, he ſucceeded him in that of Alexandria. *Ob.* 1658. He is ſaid to have been the author of the "Confession of Faith," published in Greek, 1629, under the name of Cyrill. See "Athenæ Oxon." Claruit 1640..

LUDOVICUS CAPELLUS, V. D. M. &c. *a fine head in the manner of Nantueil. Frontiſp. to his "Notæ Criticæ in Vet. Teſt. Amſtel. 1689; fol.*

* Sometimes written Contarini.

Capellus,

Capellus, a native of Sedan, was regarded as a young man of great hopes, when he studied at Oxford. He became afterwards professor of divinity, and of the Hebrew language, in the protestant university of Saumur, in France. He had the honour of being tutor to the celebrated Bochart. His "*Critica sacra*" is commended by Grotius. He was also author of "*Historia Ecclesiastica, Cent. V.*" Sedan, 1622, 4to. and other learned works. He died in 1658.

SAMUEL BOCHARTUS, Rotomagensis, &c.
Frontisp. to his "Hierozoicon;" fol.

Samuel Bochart was indebted to the university of Oxford, where he was sometime a sojourner, for part of that immense stock of learning which he possessed. His "*Geographia sacra*," his "*Hierozoicon*," and other ingenious and elaborate works, are, and will be, in great esteem among the learned; especially such as study the Scriptures in their original languages. It is harder to say what he was ignorant of, than what he knew; but he particularly excelled in Oriental learning*. He was many years pastor of a church at Caen in Normandy, where he was tutor to Wentworth Dillon, earl of Roscommon, author of the "*Essay on translated Verse*." *Ob.* 1667. A complete edition of his works was published in Holland, in two volumes fol. 1712.

ANDREAS RIVETTUS, &c. *Æt.* 50, 1623. *Another, by Van Meurs, before his Works, fol.* 1651.

* Dr. Hakewil, who was cotemporary with Bochart, speaking of the knowledge of the Oriental languages, observes, "that this last century afforded more skilful men that way, than the other fifteen since Christ." "*Apology*," p. 260, second edit. 1630.

Andrew

Andrew Rivet, a French protestant," and D. D. of the university of Leyden, was admitted to the same degree in that of Oxford, 1621; and was afterwards chosen professor of divinity at Leyden. He was versed in the knowledge of men, as well as books; transacted the most important affairs for those of his own communion, and presided in several synods in France. Dr. Morley, afterwards bishop of Winchester, was particularly acquainted with him, when he was abroad. He died in 1650, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. His commentaries on the Scriptures, and his polemical pieces, are the most considerable of his works, which were printed at Rotterdam, the year after his death, in three volumes folio.

PHILIPPUS CLUVERIUS, &c. *Æt.* 40. *Before* his "*Italia Antiqua*;" *fol.* 1624.

This celebrated person was not only better acquainted with the geography of the world than any man of his time, but seems also to have been better skilled in the languages of it; he being able to speak no less than ten. The fame of Dr. Prideaux, and Dr. Holland, of Exeter College, brought him to Oxford, where he wrote part of his works, of which there is a catalogue in the "*Athenæ Oxonienses*." He died at Leyden, 1623.

CHARLES I. began his Reign, 27 March,
1625.

CLASS I.

The ROYAL FAMILY.

CAROLUS, &c. *D. Mytens p. Jac. Delphius sc.* 1628;
sheet.

CHARLES the First, &c. *Vandyck p. Vertue sc.* Engraved for
Rapin's "History." fol.

The original at Hampton Court, is a whole length, in
coronation robes, and has a more melancholy air than the
print*.

CHARLES I. *Vandyck p. Vertue sc.* This belongs to the Set of
Loyalists; *b. sh.*

CHARLES I. *Vandyck p. R. Williams f. b. sh. mezz.*

CHARLES I. *Vandyck p. F. Place f. 4to. mezz.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p.* His left hand is on a large globe;
b. sh. mezz. Sold by *A. Browne.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. A. B. (Blooteling) f. mezz. small.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. Smith f. b. sh. mezz. two prints.*

* Among the numerous prints of Charles I. I have scarce seen one that is not like him; which I impute to that peculiarity of aspect which struck Bernini when he saw his portrait, and which he called "unfortunate." I knew a man who could carve his likeness on the head of a stick, that could never hit the features of any other person. De Piles tells us, that he saw a bust of Charles in wax, done by the celebrated blind sculptor of Cambassi in Tuscany, and that it was very like. As this man was suspected to be an impostor, the duke of Bracciano obliged him to make his head in a cellar, and he executed it with his usual success. See De Piles's "Principles of Painting," p. 200, & seq.

CAROLUS,

- CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. Smith f. 4to. mezz.*
 CHARLES I. *Vandyck p. Simon f. h. sb. mezz. two prints.*
 CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. Faber f. 4to. mezz.*
 CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. P. de Jode sc. sb. Another by P. de Jode; 4to.*
 CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. H. Danckers sc. 1645.*
 CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. Suyderhoef sc. large h. sb.*
 CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. Lommelin sc. in armour; h. sb.*
 CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. J. Meyssens exc. 4to.*
 CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. R. White sc. sb.*
 CHARLES, &c. *Vandyck p. P. a Gunst sc. large h. sb.*
 CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. P. Lombart sc. On horseback; Monf. de St. Antoine holding his helmet; sb.*.*

The original of this, and the two following, is at Kensington.

CHARLES, &c. and the duke d'Espéron (M. de St. Antoine †); *Vandyck p. Baron sc. sb.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. Symphon sc. sb. Copied from Baron; sb.*

CHARLES I. *Voerst p. R. White sc.*

CHARLES I. on horseback, inscribed, "The exact portraiture of Charles I." &c. *sb.*

CHARLES I. on horseback; under the horse is a view of a tournament; *sb.*

* Lombart erased the face of Charles I. and inserted Cromwell's; and after the Restoration, that of Charles II.

† It appears from Sully's "Memoirs," that Monf. de St. Antoine, knight of Malta, equerry to the king of France, was sent to England by that monarch, with six horses, as a present to Charles I. He had been chief equerry to prince Henry, (and probably also to Charles) and led a mourning horse at his funeral ‡. Is it credible that the duc d'Espéron should hold the helmet of a king of England?

‡ See Birch's "Life of Prince Henry."

CHARLES I. &c. on horseback; *Richmond at a distance*; W. Sherwin exc. b. sb.

CHARLES I. on horseback, 1643; sold by Peake; 4to.

CHARLES I. of blessed memory, in armour; on horseback.

CHARLES I. his statue at Charing Cross; Hollar f. a small sheet.

This fine statue was sold by the parliament to John Rivet, a brasier in Holborn, who undertook to break it in pieces, but carefully preserved it till the Restoration. It was set up in Guildhall Yard, and was thence removed to Charing Cross.

CHARLES I. on horseback, the horse capering; Hollar f. b. sb.

CHARLES I. on horseback; army at a distance, 1644; in Hollar's manner.

CHARLES I. in armour, cannon, &c. Hollar f. b. sb.

CHARLES I. Justice crowning him with laurel; Hollar f. b. sb.

CAROLUS, &c. in a cloak; Hollar f. 12mo. Before "The Black Tribunal."

CHARLES I. in armour; half length; ground and ornaments only by Hollar; sb.

CHARLES I. W. M. (Marshall) sc. hat and feather.

CHARLES FOY, &c. Lucas Vorsterman sc. b. sb.

CHARLES, &c. by Vorsterman; ruff; slashed habit; 8vo.

CAROLUS, &c. Faithorne sc. b. sb. Frontispiece to Sanderson's "Life of Charles I." This has been copied.

CHARLES I. in an oval; ornaments; N. Van Horst invt. C. Galle sc. 4to.

CAROLUS, &c. oval; sold by Jenner; 4to.

CHARLES I. &c. four English verses. "Was Charles the first call'd great?" &c.

CHARLES I. oval; ornaments; sold by Fra. Williams; 4to.

CHARLES I. looking to the left; laced band; collar of the garter, &c. 4to.

CHARLES I.

- CHARLES I. *large faced head*; 8vo. *See* 12339AHO
- CAROLUS I. *in a cloak*; Gaywood f. 12mo. *See* 12339AHO
- CAROLUS I. *in a cloak*; 8vo. *Stent.* *See* 12339AHO
- CAROLUS I. *cloak*; *in an oval encompassed with two dragons*; h. *fb.*
- CAROLUS I. *cloak*; *eight verses in high Dutch*; 8vo. *See* 12339AHO
- CAROLUS I. *cloak*; S. Savery f. 8vo.
- CHARLES I. *oval*; *in the title to his Works in fol.* Hertochs *sc.*
- CAROLUS I. *pointing to "Scotica Ecclesia," inscribed on a terrestrial globe*; 8vo.
- CHARLES I. *a scepter in his right-hand, and a trident in his left*; 8vo.
- CHARLES I. *dictating to Sir Edward Walker, who is writing on a drum*; *fb.*
- CHARLES I. *playing on the harp, like king David.*
- CAROLUS, &c. Seb. Furck exc. 4to.
- CHARLES, &c. R. White *sc.* h. *fb.*
- CAROLUS, &c. R. White *sc.* 1685.
- CHARLES I. Sam. Taylor f. mezz.
- CHARLES I. Vandergucht *sc.* 8vo.
- CHARLES I. *Strange sc.* Engraved for Dr. Smollet's *History*; 8vo.
- CHARLES I. *an anamorphosis of his head*; *to be seen in a cylindrical mirror*; *or held in a horizontal position, just below the eye*; *fb.* *without inscription.*
- CAROLUS I. *holding a crown of thorns, and treading on a globe*; *Fruytiers * del.* Hertochs *sc.* *in his Works, fol.* *There are several copies of this by Marshall, &c.*
- CHARLES I. *in prison*; *kneeling*; *the Common Prayer book open before him*; h. *fb.*
- CHARLES I. *as he sat in the pretended court of justice, Anno 1648 †.* *Done from the original at Oxford*; 4to. mezz.

* Sic. Orig.

† Charles, who had always a little impediment in his speech, was observed to have less of it on his trial, than he was known to have at any other time.

CHARLES I.

CHARLES I. &c. two mezzotintos, by Simon and Faber, with the same inscription as the foregoing; b. sh.

CHARLES I. in a high crowned hat, as he is represented in the above mezzotintos; said to be painted by Vandyck; probably done from a picture of that master, and the hat added; view of Westminster, in the manner of Hollar; S. Savery f. Another of these, without the name of Savery.

CHARLES I. putting on the cap, in which he was beheaded; two prints, large and small 4to.

CHARLES I. &c. a hand from the clouds holding out a crown, with this inscription, "Corruptibilem pro incorruptibile *." Faithorne f. Cooper exc. b. sh.

CHARLES I. with a white handkerchief in his hand, for a signal to the executioner; execution at a distance; inscription, "Horrible murder;" two prints; 4to.

This unhappy prince carried the regal power to an enormous height, at a conjuncture very unfavourable to despotism: the republican part of the constitution, in its turn, made as large encroachments upon monarchy. Hence a violent struggle betwixt liberty and prerogative occasioned one of the most calamitous wars in the history of mankind. If we consider Charles as a monarch, we must, in some instances, give him up to censure; if as an accomplished person, we admire him; if as a master, a father, and a husband, we esteem and love him; if as a man who bore his misfortunes with magnanimity, we pity and respect him. He would have made a much better figure in private life, than he did upon a throne. Beheaded 30 Jan. 1648-9. See Class IX.

CHARLES I. in a large star; b. sh.

* These are the words of bishop Juxton to the king, on the scaffold.

CHARLES I

CHARLES I. *a small oval, without inscription; the head radiated, like that of a saint or martyr, and supposed to be in a glorified state.*

— Illic, postquam se lumine puro
Implevit, stellasq; vagas miratur, et astra
Fixa polis, vidit quanta sub nocte jaceret
Nostra dies, risitque sui ludibria trunci *. LUCAN.

HENRICA MARIA, &c. *Daniel Mytens p. Jac. Delphius sc. sb.*

MARIA ANGSTA, &c. *G. Handtborst p. Soutman invenit, Snyderboef sc. 1643; sb.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *Vandyck p. P. Soutman effigavit; J. Snyderboef sc. large b. sb. fine.*

HENRICA MARIA; *Vandyck p. Glover sc. 1640.*

HENRICA MARIA; *an etching; Vandyck p. a laurel branch in her hand.*

HENRIETTA MARIA, consort to king Charles I. *Vandyck p.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *a head only, unfinished; Vandyck p. Hollar f. 4to.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *richly adorned; Vandyck p. Faithorne sc. b. sb. fine.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *Vandyck p. P. de Jode sc. sb.*

* Various and contradictory have been the reports of the disposal of the dead body of Charles I. It was, doubtless, interred in the collegiate church of Windsor; but was, by many, supposed to have been removed from the place of interment. It has been even said, that it was privately taken up, and buried under the gallows at Tyburn †. This is sufficiently disproved, in "The History and Antiquities of Windsor," where we are informed that the king's coffin, with his name inscribed upon it, was certainly seen by Mr. Sewel, a man of probity, and several of his friends, when the royal vault was opened to inter a still-born child of the princess of Denmark, afterwards queen Anne. See "The Hist. and Antiq. of Windsor," printed at Eton, 1749, 4to. p. 362, 428. See also Echard's "Hist. of England," book 2. paragr. penult. third edit.

† See the "Secret Hist. of the Calve's-head Club," p. 24.

HEN-

HENRIETTA MARIA; *Vandyck p. P. a Gunst sc. whole length; large b. sb. This belongs to a set of ten whole lengths on imperial half sheets, engraved chiefly from the Wharton collection.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *Van Voerst sc.*

HENRIETTA MARIA, *sitting; Pallas standing by her; Hollar f. b. sb.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *half length; crown on a table, unfinished; Hollar f. b. sb.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *oval; Hollar f. 12mo.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *Faithorne f. Hood, &c.*

HENRIETTA MARIA, *in a T for deeds, by Faithorne, but without his name.*

HENRICA MARIA, &c. *small 4to.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *Loggan sc.*

HENRIETTA MARIA, and the three goddesses; *N. Van Horst inv. Cor. Galle f. 4to.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *P. S. (Peter Stent) exc. octagon; 12mo.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *Stent; b. sb.*

HENRIETTE MARIE, *par la grace, &c. large 4to.*

HENRIETTE MARIE, &c. *Moncornet exc. small 4to. This belongs to a numerous set of beads of illustrious persons, by Moncornet.*

HENRIETTA MARIA, *on horseback; H. David f. large b. sb.*

Though the beauty and spirit of this amiable princess merited all the tenderness which the king her husband had for her; her judgment by no means deserved that deference which he paid to it. She was quick in her resentment, and rash in her resolves; and frequently precipitated that unfortunate monarch into such measures, as his natural prudence and moderation would have carefully declined. Whoever sees her charming portrait at Windsor, will cease to admire at her great influence over the king. See the reign of Charles II.

PRINCES,

PRINCES, and PRINCESSES, of the ROYAL FAMILY.

CHARLES, the first born son of Charles and Henrietta, an infant, who died soon after his birth. The portrait is in a little book engraved by Hollar and Vaughn, in which are also the portraits of the king, queen, prince Charles, Mary, James, Elizabeth, Ann, and Henry in his cradle.

He happier yet, who, priviledg'd by fate
To shorter labour and a lighter weight,
Receiv'd but yesterday the gift of breath,
Order'd to morrow to return to death. PRIOR.

Prince CHARLES; Will. Dobson p. Voerst sc. b. sh.

CHARLES, prince of Wales; Hollar f. 12mo.

Prince CHARLES; G. G. (Geo. Glover) sc. small 12mo.

CHARLES, prince of Wales, on horseback. Sold by J. Hinde; b. sh.

Charles was a prince of uncommon pregnancy of genius, and of many amiable qualities. He began early to know misfortunes, and was almost as early seduced by indolence and pleasure. Such was the gayety of his temper, that his friends may be rather said to suffer for, than sympathize with him; as they ever felt more for him, than he did for himself. He was so much a slave to pleasure, that he never left those devious paths into which he wandered in his youth.

JAMES, duke of York, playing at tennis, spectators in the court; M. Merian f.

It is neither a far-fetched, nor an overstrained metaphor, which I shall borrow from the print before me, and call James himself the tennis-ball of fortune. If we take a

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I

curfory

cursor view of his life, we shall find that he was seldom, or never, at rest. Before the death of his father, he was continually hurried to different parts of the kingdom, according to the various fortunes of that prince. After the death of Charles, we see him in Holland, France, Germany, and other countries: now he is an officer in the French army, then a commander in the English fleet. When his brother was in possession of the throne, he was tossed about by faction; and soon after he took possession of it himself, he was driven to France, and from thence, by the impulse of Lewis XIV. to venture his last stake in Ireland. He was at length thrown into a state prison*, at St. Germain's, where he ended his restless life.

JAMES, duke of York; *a very beautiful French print; a flash on his armour.*

HENRY of Oatlands†, *commonly styled the duke of Gloucester.*—His portrait is in the book before described.

The duke of Gloucester, at the king's last interview with his children, discovered an understanding and sensibility far beyond his years. The solemn advice of his father sunk deep into his mind; and his conduct in life was much more conformed to it, than the conduct of either of his brothers. After the king's death, it was advised by one of Cromwell's friends, "that he should be bound out to some good trade, that so he might

* He, in his melancholy hours, has been heard to compare the palace of St. Germain's to a prison.

† So called from Oatlands, in Surry, the place of his birth. This was part of the jointure of Henrietta Maria, and one of the twenty-four palaces of Charles I. A magnificent gate which belonged to it, is still remaining. It was the work of Inigo Jones, and is at the upper end of lord Lincoln's fine terrace.

" get

"get his bread honestly.*" He was, however, permitted, or rather forced, to leave the kingdom with very slender accommodations, to follow the fortunes of the royal family, who were then miserable dependents on the crown of France. See the next reign.

MARIA domina, *M.* Car. regis, nata 1631; *P. de Jode sc. 4to.*

MARIE, princess de la Grande Bretagne; *Moncornet exc. 4to.*

MARY, princess of Orange, eldest daughter of king Charles I. and mother to king William III. *Vandyck p. Fairborne (junr.) f. mezz.*

MARY, princess of Orange, *standing; Hollar f. 1641; 4to.*

GULIELMUS et MARIA, principes Aurant. *Miereveldius p. Delfius sc. two prints; large b. sh. fine.*

WILLIAM and MARY, prince and princess of Orange; *W. Marshall sc. two small ovals in one plate.*

WILLIAM and MARY, &c. *sold by Peake; small b. sh.*

WILLIAM and MARY, &c. *two whole lengths hand in hand, standing; their parents sitting; the Holy Ghost and three angels over the heads of the young prince and princess; Isaac Isaacksen p. R. a Persyn sc. et lufit; sh.*

There is a double portrait of the prince and princess of Orange at lord Strafford's, at Wentworth castle. It is supposed to have been painted by Hanneman.

The princess of Orange, who was esteemed the most fortunate of the family of Charles I. had, from the goodness and tenderness of her nature, a deep share in all the miseries of the royal family. She was more than a sister to the king her brother; she was the friend of his adversity †. She was a conspicuous proof that the mild virtues

* See South's "Sermons," IV. p. 448.

† See Walker's "Hist. of Independency," part IV. p. 99.

are not inconsistent with fortitude; as she bore the loss of a father and a husband, whom she intirely loved, with patience, and even magnanimity. She came into England, to congratulate her brother upon his Restoration, and died soon after her arrival, 31 Dec. 1660.

The lady ELIZABETH, holding a squirrel; *R. Vaughan, sc. whole length*; 410.—See the Interregnum.

The princess Elizabeth, in her childhood, discovered a maturity of judgment rarely seen in women. She could hold a conversation with her father upon persons and things, and sympathized with him in his misfortunes. The troubles and death of the king are supposed to have put an early period to her life. She died at Carisbrook Castle, the eighth of September, 1650, in the fifteenth year of her age, and was buried at Newport in the Isle of Wight. I have seen it asserted in print, that she was bound apprentice to a glover of that place, and worked at his trade; but this is sufficiently contradicted by Fuller*.

The lady ANNA (daughter of Charles I.) *died the eighth of December, 1640*; 410.

When the princess Anne lay upon her death-bed, and nature was almost spent, she was desired by one of her attendants to pray. She said that she was not able to say her long prayer, meaning the Lord's Prayer, but she would say her short one; "Lighten mine eyes, O Lord, that I sleep not the sleep of death." The little innocent had no sooner pronounced these words, than she expired. She was not quite four years of age.

* "Worthies in Westminster," p. 239.

HENRIETTA

HENRIETTA ANNE, youngest daughter of Charles I.
See the next reign.

DOUBLE PORTRAITS, FAMILY PIECES, &c.

CHARLES I. and Henrietta Maria; *Christ joining their hands*; 4to.

CHARLES I. and his queen; *Vandyck p. R. Van Voerst sc. Lond. 1634; a large sheet. The queen holds a chaplet of laurel in one hand, and a branch in the other.*

CHARLES I. and his queen; *Vandyck p. C. J. Visscher exc. large sh. Copied from Van Voerst.*

CAROLUS et HENRIETTA MARIA; *Vandyck p. G. Vertue sc. large sh.*

The original, whence this, and that of Van Voerst were done, is at Somerset House, where there are other fine pictures.

CHARLES I. and his queen; *two small ovals, after Vandyck; a head-piece by Vertue, in the fine edition of Waller's Works, in 4to.*

CHARLES I. and HENRIETTA MARIA; *two ovals in one plate; Hollar f. 1641.*

CAROLUS et HENRIETTA, &c. *the king sitting, the prince of Wales, very young, standing at his right-hand; Vandyck p. sh. mezz.*

CHARLES I. and the prince of Wales; *G. Glover f. whole lengths; 8vo.*

CHARLES I. and his queen, *sitting; prince Charles very young, standing at his knee; the duke of York, an infant, on hers; Cooper exc. 4to. mezz.*

The original, by Vandyck, is in the gallery at Kensington. It was afterwards engraved in a large plate by Baron.

King

King CHARLES's three children; *Vandyck p. Strange* *sc.* 15½ inches, by 17½.—The original is at Kenfington.

HENRIETTA MARIA, and three of her children. "The princefs Mary was born the fourth of Nov. 1631; the lady Elizabeth born the twenty-ninth of Dec. 1635; the lady Anna born the seventeenth of March, 1636; baptized the thirtieth of the fame month, 1637; died Dec. 8. 1640;" *whole lengths; h. sh. Sold by Garrett.*

Five children of CHARLES I. *with a large dog; Vandyck p. Tomfon* *exc. sh. mezz.* This print was afterwards fold by Cooper.

Five children of CHARLES I. *Vandyck p. Richard Cooper* *sc.* 1762; *large sh.*

This, and the next above, are after an excellent original at Burleigh House. The infantine character in the youngest child is finely expressed.

The royal progenie of CHARLES I. *In the same plate, is the family of the king and queen of Bohemia; Will Pafs* *sc. sh.*

CHARLES I. his queen and progeny. *Sold by C. Wildenberch at the globe, at St. Marlen's**; *large sh.*

CHARLES I. and his royal progeny; *R. P. (Robert Peake)* *exc.* The portrait of the queen is not in this; *large sh.*

The royal progeny of CHARLES I. *in six ovals.* In the last are the heads of the duke and dutchess of Albemarle. This was done in the reign of Charles II. *large 4to.*

CHARLES I. *sitting in parliament; 8vo.*

CHARLES I. *with eighteen other small heads of the loyalists.* Frontispiece to Lloyd's "Memoirs, &c." fol. 1668. Another from the same plate, with the addition of three heads.

CHARLES I. *with eighteen heads of the loyalists; Henry Playford* *inv.* J. Nutting *sc. h. sh.*

* Magdalen's.

The PALATINE FAMILY, &c.

ELIZABETHA, Bohemiæ regina, *Æt.* 33; *Miereveldius p. Gul. Jaques Delph. sc. sb.*

ELIZABETH, queen of Bohemia; *Mierevelt. p. Faber f. large b. sb.*

ELIZABETHA, Bohemiæ regina, *Æt.* 35; *G. a Hontborst p. R. a Voerst sc. sb.* This fine print was engraved by command of Charles the first.

ELIZABETHA, Bohemiæ regina; *Stent; 4to.* See the reign of James I. and the Interregnum.

Her portrait, by Cornelius Jansen, is at Ditchley.

The king and queen of Bohemia, and their family, without inscription. The king appears to be in years, and melancholy; he is represented sitting with his queen, under some trees. The eldest son stands by the queen, the youngest child is playing with a rabbit; *sb. very scarce.*

The king and queen of Bohemia, and their descendants of the house of Orange; *C. Vischer exc. large; oblong; b. sb.*

CHARLES LEWIS, count Palatine; *Vandyck p. J. Payne sc. a head only, without his name; small 4to.*

His portrait, by Vandyck, is in the collection of Mr. Methuen.

CHARLES LEWIS, &c. *R. a Voerst sc.* See the Interregnum.

Charles Lewis, eldest surviving son of the king of Bohemia, came into England at eighteen years of age, and was honoured with the Garter. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, he left the king at York, and went into Holland. The next year he returned to England; and while his brothers were exposing their persons in battles and

1643.

and sieges, he very prudently paid his court to the parliament, "joined the two houses at Westminster, and sat "in the assembly of divines*." He was restored to the lower Palatinate in 1648, upon condition of his quitting all right and title to the upper. See the Interregnum.

Prince RUPERT; *Vandyck p. in armour; Stent.; b. sb.*

ROBERTUS princeps †, comes Palatinus; *Van Dyck p. Hen. Sayers sc. b. sb.*

PRINCE RUPERT; *Gul. Dobson p. Faithorne sc. b. sb. A copy by T. Chambers; 4to.* See Class VII.

Prince Rupert came over from Holland to the assistance of the king his uncle, about the time of his erecting the royal standard at Nottingham. He possessed, in a high degree, that kind of courage which is better to attack than defend; and is less adapted to the land-service, than that of the sea, where precipitate valour is in its element. He seldom engaged but he gained the advantage, which he generally lost by pursuing it too far. He was better qualified to storm a citadel, or even mount a breach, than patiently to sustain a siege; and would have furnished an excellent hand to a general of a cooler head. He surrendered the city of Bristol to Sir Thomas Fairfax, almost as soon as he appeared before it; upon which the king deprived him of all his commissions. See more of him in the next reign.

Prince MAURICE, third son of the king of Bohemia, entered into the service of Charles I. about the same time with his brother. He was not of so active and fierce a nature as Rupert; but knew better how to pursue any ad-

* See Collier's "Eccles. Hist." vol. II. p. 854.

† He was popularly called

advantages

vantages gained over the enemy. He wanted a little of his brother's fire, and Rupert a great deal of his phlegm. He laid siege to several places in the West, and took Exeter and Dartmouth. His most signal exploit was the victory at Lansdown. His portrait is in the family-piece before described. Mr. West has original paintings of him and prince Rupert, by Gerard Honthorst.

ELISABETHA, Frederici Bohemiæ regis, com. Palat. et Elect. S. R. I. filia natu maxima.

"Fortunæ domitrix, Augusti maxima regis

"Filia, paladii grandis alumna chori ;

"Naturæ labor, hoc vultu spectatur Eliza,

"Et faciem fati vim superantis habet.

"Exulat, et terras quas nunc sibi vendicat Ister,

"Jure, patrocinio, spe, putat esse suas.

"Si patriis Cæsar titulis succensuit, illud

"Frangere debebat Cæsar's arma caput."

Caspar Barlaeus.

b. 8. Another, 8vo. exactly copied from the former ; C. Queborinus sc.

These prints would perhaps be more properly placed in the next reign. They are placed here, as mention is made of the other princesses of the Palatine family.

This admirable lady was one of the most extraordinary women that we read of in history. She corresponded with the celebrated Des Cartes, who was regarded as the Newton of his time, upon the most difficult and abstruse subjects†. That philosopher tells her, in the dedication of his "Principia," which he addressed to her, that she

† See Boyle's "Excellency of Theology," p. 29.

was the only person he had met with, who perfectly understood his works *. William Pen, the famous legislator of Pennsylvania, had many conferences with her upon quakerism, of which she entertained a favourable opinion. He has published several of her letters to him in his "Travels †." She is sometimes styled "The abbess of Herford," a protestant nunnery in Germany, over which she presided.

The princess LOUISA has much the same title to the first class of female artists, that her sister has to that of the learned ladies. Her paintings are highly esteemed by the curious; not only for their rarity, but their merit; and are to be seen in foreign cabinets with the works of the greatest masters. Gerard Honthorst had the honour of instructing the queen of Bohemia and her family in the art of painting: of these the greatest proficienta were Louisa, and the princess Sophia, her sister. In 1664, Louisa turned Roman Catholic, and was made abbess of Maubuisson, at Ponthoife, near Paris: *Ob.* 1709, *Æt.* 86. There is a portrait of her in a straw hat, at Wilton, by Gerard Honthorst.

The princess SOPHIA, who was a daughter and mother of a king ‡, was herself mistress of every qualification requisite to adorn a crown. It has been observed of these three illustrious sisters, "that the first was the most learned, the second the greatest artist, and the third the most accomplished lady in Europe." Their portraits are in the family-piece above described; and another of the princess Sophia, who lived to a very advanced age, belongs to the reign of Anne.

* Voltaire tells us that Schotten (or Schooten) in Holland, and Format in France, were the only men that understood Des Cartes's geometry, in his own time. Letter XIV. concerning the English nation.

† In "George Fox, his Journal," Lond. 1694. fol. is a letter of his to her, with her answer.

‡ George I.

CLASS II.

Great OFFICERS of STATE, and of the
HOUSEHOLD.

See an account of the lords-keepers in the Class of Lawyers.

JAMES LEY, earl of Marlborough, was lord high treasurer in the beginning of this reign. He was removed, under a pretence of his great age, to make room for Sir Richard Weston. Lord Clarendon observes *, that five noble persons, who had been in this slippery office, were living at the same time. See the preceding reign, Class VI.

Promot.
22 Dec. 22.
Jac. I.

Bishop JUXON, a man of a mild and unambitious character, had the treasurer's staff thrust into his hand, by his friend archbishop Laud. He acted with great prudence and moderation in this troublesome office, at a very critical time. He was well qualified for it by his abilities, and no less by his patience, which he was often called upon to exercise. His head is described in the Class of Clergymen.

Promot.
Mar.
1635-6.

FRANCIS, lord Cottington ; *one of the Illustrious Heads.* In the possession of Francis Cottington, Esq. *There is a head of him in lord Clarendon's "History."*

Lord Cottington, who was chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer, and master of the court of wards in this reign, was, during the Civil Wars, constituted lord high-treasurer †; but does not appear to have acted in that office. In the reign of James I. he was long resident in Spain, and had much of the Spanish solemnity in his air and aspect. He had the greatest command of

* Vol. I. 8vo. p. 47.
p. 28.

† Birch's "Lives of Illustrious Persons, &c. vol. II.

his temper and countenance; could say the pleasantest things with the gravest face; and was as great a master of dissimulation, as he was of humour. He, from experience, had a great knowledge of mankind; had a head fertile in expedients to procure money for the king; and raised the revenue of the court of wards higher than it was ever known in any former period. Having acquired an affluent fortune, he retired, toward the close of his life, to Valladolid in Spain, where he died about the year 1651, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

HENRICUS, comes Manchester, &c. *a small oval*; 12mo.

HENRICUS, comes Manchester, custos privati sigilli; *Ván Hove sc.* 12mo. *Before his book intitled, "Manchester al Mundo, " or Meditations on Life and Death."*

The fifteenth edition of this book was printed 1690. See the former reign, Class II. and VI.

ROBERT BARTUE*, earl of Lindsey, and his son Montague Bartue successively lord high-chamberlains. Their heads are with those of the men of the sword.

Promot.
Sept. 1621.

THOMAS HOWARD, earl of Arundel, (earl-marshal); *Rubens p. Houbraken sc.* 1743. *Illust. Head.*

The original was in the collection of Dr. Mead, but is now in the possession of lord Carlisle.

THOMAS HOWARDUS, &c. *Vandyck p. Vorsterman sc. large 4to.*

THOMAS HOWARD, &c. *Vandyck p. Hollar f. h. sb.*

THOMAS, dominus Arundel; *oval*; *Hollar f. h. sb.*

THOMAS, earl of Arundel, *on horseback*; *Hollar f.* 1647; *h. sb.*

* The name is so spelt on almost all the prints of him, but it is generally written Bertie.

THOMAS,

THOMAS, earl of Arundel, *in armour*. See Ames's "Catalogue," p. 6.

THOMAS HOWARD, et Aletheia Talbot, Arundellæ et Surriæ comites. *The earl is pointing to Madagascar on a terrestrial globe, where he had some thoughts of making a settlement: near the globe is the famous head of Homer, which belonged to Dr. Mead, and now belongs to the earl of Exeter; Vandyck p. Vorsterman fecit; large h. sh.*

THOMAS HOWARD, et Aletheia Talbot, &c. *Vandyck p. Hollar f. h. sh.*

THOMAS, earl of Arundel, and his son Henry, baron Mowbray; *two small ovals, in one plate; Hollar f.*

THOMAS HOWARD, earl of Arundel, and his family; *Philip Fruytiers f. 1643; Vertue sc. large sh.*

The painting is in the possession of the dowager of the last earl of Stafford.

The earl of Arundel intended to have a family-piece painted by Vandyck, like the famous one at Wilton; and he actually drew a design for it, which was never executed. Fruytiers did a small picture after it, from which Vertue engraved the plate *. In the print is represented the shield which the great duke of Tuscany presented to the earl of Surry, before he entered the lists in honour of the fair Giraldine. This shield was in the possession of the last earl of Stafford, who, in his life time, made a present of it to the duke of Norfolk.

Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, was employed in several embassies in this, and the former reign. He acquired in Italy an elegant taste for painting and architecture; and above all for ancient statues, of which he was

* "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. II. p. 76.

passionately

passionately fond. He employed collectors in most parts of Europe; and sent even into Greece, whence he received several valuable fragments of antiquity. He loved the company of antiquaries and virtuosi, and was himself more a virtuoso than a scholar. His time was so much engrossed by his favourite amusements, that he had seldom leisure or inclination to visit the court. Like the Italians, he seems to have looked upon such as had no taste for the arts, as Goths and barbarians, and used to say that "he that could not design a little, would never make an honest man *." He would have spoken more to the purpose, if he had said, that he would never make an accomplished one. He was the first of his countrymen that introduced uniformity of building, and is esteemed the father of the virtue in England. He died in Italy, 14 Sept. 1646. See Class VII.

HENRICUS, comes Arundellia, &c. *Vandyck p. P. Lombart sc. h. sh.*

Henry, earl of Arundel, son of the former, was father of earl Thomas, who was reinstated in the dukedom of Norfolk, which had been forfeited by the attainder of Thomas Howard, his great-grandfather, in the reign of Elizabeth. He was also father of cardinal Howard. *Ob. 17 April, 1652. See HENRY, baron of Mowbray, &c. in the next Class.*

GEORGE VILLIERS, duke of Buckingham (lord high-admiral); *C. Johnson p. Houbraken sc. Illust. Head. At Somerset House.*

I have good reason to believe that this is not genuine.

GEORGE VILLIERS, &c. *C. Johnson p. 8vo.*

* See Evelyn's "Sculptura," chap. V. p. 95, third edit.

GEORGE

GEORGE VILLIERS, duke of Buckingham ; *a fine large head ; W. Jaques Delph. sc. A copy of the same, in Sir Hen. Wotton's Remains ; Delle sc. another in 4to.*

This print by Jaques is more like the original of him at Gorhambury, than any others that I have seen, except the eyes, which have much less life, than those in that portrait.

GEORGE VILLIERS, &c. *engraved by Faithorne, without hatching, in the manner of Mellan.*

GEORGE VILLIERS, &c. *Moncornet exc. small 4to.*

“ The right high, and right mighty prince, GEORGE
 “ VILLIERS, duke, marquis, and earl, of Buckingham ; earl
 “ of Coventry, viscount Villiers, baron of Waddon ;
 “ lord high-admiral of England, Ireland, and the prin-
 “ cipality of Wales ; governor of all the castles and
 “ sea-forts, and of the royal navy ; master of the horse
 “ to his majesty ; lord warden, chancellor, and admiral,
 “ of the Cinque Ports, and the members thereof ; con-
 “ stable of the castle of Dover ; justice in Eyre of all his
 “ majesty's forests, parks, and chaces on this side the river
 “ Trent ; constable of the royal castle of Windsor ; gen-
 “ tleman of the king's bed-chamber ; counsellor of estate
 “ of the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland ;
 “ knight of the most noble order of the garter ; lord-
 “ president of the council of war ; chancellor of the
 “ university of Cambridge ; and lord-general of his ma-
 “ jesty's forces in the isle of Rhee.” *Stent ; 4to.*

It is no wonder that such a pageant as this, decorated with almost every title and honour that two kings could bestow upon him, should be the butt of envy. He was murdered by Felton, 23 Aug. 1628.

ALGER-

ALGERNOON PIERCY, (or PERCY) earl of Northumberland; *Vandyck p. Houbraken sc. Illust. Head. In the collection of the earl of Essex.*

At Hatfield House is a picture of the earl; Anne Cecil, his first lady; and his eldest daughter, by Vandyck.

ALGERNOON PIERCY, earl of Northumberland; *in armour; collar of the garter.*

“ ALGERNON PIERCY, earl of Northumberland, &c. admiral and general of his majesty’s army and fleet, for this expedition, 1640; *4to.*

This was the expedition against the Scots; but the earl falling sick, the command was given to the earl of Strafford.

ALGERNON PIERCY, &c. *Stent; 4to.*

Promoted
1637.

Algernon, earl of Northumberland, was, for his knowledge and prudence in naval affairs, in 1637, advanced to the dignity of lord high-admiral: he having, the year before, with a fleet of sixty sail, taken and sunk all the Dutch fishing buffes employed upon the British coasts. He was lofty in his carriage, and as elevated in his sentiments of liberty. Thinking that the condition of a nobleman under a despotic government, was only a more splendid slavery, he sided with the patriotic junto with a view of curbing the power of the king; and was at length carried by the tide of faction much farther than he intended to go. His commission of lord high-admiral was revoked by his majesty in 1642, and he was succeeded by the earl of Warwick. *Ob. 13 Oct. 1668.*

ROBERT RICH, earl of Warwick (lord high-admiral); *Vandyck p. Houbraken sc. 1747; Illust. Head. In the collection of the earl of Hardwick.*

ROBERT,

ROBERT, earl of Warwick; *Vandyck p. Vertue* *sc.* 8vo.

ROBERT, earl of Warwick; *Hollar* *f.* 1642; *b. sh.*

ROBERT RICH, &c. *whole length*; 4to.

ROBERT, earl of Warwick, and lord Rich of Leeze*; *in armour; scarf; sold by Wm. Peake*; 4to.

The earl of Warwick, younger brother to the earl of ^{Promot.} Holland, was handsome in his person, and sprightly and ^{1642.} facetious in his conversation. He had some knowledge in naval affairs, and the openness of his disposition recommended him to the seamen; but he was not completely qualified for the office of high-admiral. He was a great friend and patron of puritan divines, and one of their constant hearers: and he was not content with hearing long sermons in their congregations only, but he would have them repeated at his own house†. Yet all this seems to have had but little effect upon him, as he still continued to be licentious in his morals‡. *Ob.* 19 April, 1658, *Æt.* 71.

Great OFFICERS of the HOUSEHOLD.

JAMES STUART, duke of Richmond and Lenox (lord-steward of the household); *Vandyck p. Houbraken* *sc.* 1740. *In the collection of Sir Paul Methuen; Illust. Head.*

JAMES STUART, duke of Richmond, &c. 8vo. *In Clarendon's "History."*

JAMES STUART, &c. *G. Geldorp p. Voerst* *sc.* 4to.

* Leeze, where the earl of Warwick resided, was one of the finest seats in the kingdom. Mr. Knightly, a gentleman of Northamptonshire, told the earl, "that he had good reason to make sure of heaven; as he would be a great loser in "changing so charming a place for hell." See Calamy's "Sermon at his Funeral," p. 38.

† See Calamy's "Sermon at his Funeral."

‡ Clarendon, II. p. 210.

This was done when he was gentleman of the bed-chamber. His portrait is in the gallery at Gorhambury.

Promot.
1640.

Cr. duke,
1641.

James, son of Esme Stuart, duke of Richmond, was nearly allied to Charles I. and much and deservedly in his esteem. He had the sincerest affection for the king his master, and was one of the noblemen who offered to suffer in his stead. The whole tenor of his behaviour to that prince, and his extreme regret for his death, shew that he was much in earnest in offering to be a vicarious victim for him. He died, as it is supposed, of the effects of grief*, 30 March, 1655.

WILLIELMUS, comes Pembrochiæ, &c. *Mytens p. R. a Voerst sc. 1633; large h. sb. There is a copy of this in lord Clarendon's "History;" 8vo.*

In the great room at Wilton, is a whole length of him by Vandyck.

WILLIAM HERBERT, earl of Pembroke; *Vandyck p.*

He was lord-steward of the household in this reign. See that of James I.

PHILIP, earl of Montgomery, &c. lord-chamberlain; *S. Passæus sc. 1626; 4to.*

PHILIPPUS HERBERTUS, comes de Pembroke (lord-chamberlain of the household); *Van Dyck p. R. Van Voerst sc. b. sb.*

PHILIP HERBERT, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, &c. *Hollar f. b. sb.*

PHILIP, earl of Pembroke, &c. *Hollar f. a small oval.*

PHILIP, earl of Pembroke; *a whole length; cloak; boots, &c.*

PHILIP, earl of Pembroke; *a whole length; hat and feather, &c. Sold by Walton; b. sb.*

* Echard, p. 718.

PHILIP,

PHILIP, earl of Pembroke; *Jø. E. f. 244a*.

There is a whole length of him by Vandyck, in the great room at Wilton, in which is the following family-piece.

PHILIP, earl of Pembroke, and his family.—*The two principal figures, sitting, are Philip, earl of Pembroke, and his lady. On the right hand stand their five sons, Charles, lord Herbert; Philip (afterwards lord Herbert); William, James, and John. On the left, their daughter Anna Sophia, and her husband, Robert, earl of Caernarvon: before them, lady Mary, daughter of George, duke of Buckingham; and above, in the clouds, are two sons and a daughter, who died young; Vandyck p. Baron. sc. 1740; large sb.*

Mr. Walpole observes, that this picture, though damaged, would serve alone as a school of Vandyck*.

Philip, earl of Pembroke, wanted almost every accomplishment that his brother possessed†. Though fortune threw him into a court, he was very ill qualified to shine in that station. His character was rather that of a country squire, than a man of quality; as during his retirement at Wilton, his only occupation and delight were with dogs and horses. He was choleric, boisterous, and absurd; and it has been observed of him, that when he was lord-chamberlain, he broke many wiser heads than his own. We have it upon record, that he broke his staff over the shoulders of May the poet, for being out of his place at a masque at court‡. Butler has made himself merry with some of his absurdities. He was chosen knight of the shire for Berks, the sixteenth of April, 1649; and though a peer, sat in the house of commons. *Ob. § 23 Jan. 1649-50.*

* "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. II. p. 95.

† See the preceding reign,

Class II. ‡ "Biog. Britan." Artic. MAY, note (E).

§ Whitlocke's

"Memorials," p. 423.

Promot.
1641.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Essex, lord-chamberlain of the household. See a description of his portrait in the seventh Class.

We are told by lord Clarendon *, that Philip, earl of Pembroke, had a quarrel with lord Mowbray, at a committee in the house of lords, and that "an offer, or attempt of blows was made;" upon which the king sent for his staff, and gave it to the earl of Essex.

EDWARD SACKVILLE, earl of Dorset, lord-chamberlain; *Vandyck p. G. Vertue sc. 1741. In the possession of his grace the duke of Dorset; Illust. Head. Another, a large oval, sold by Hind.*—His portrait is at Gorhambury.

EDWARD SACKVILLE, earl of Dorset; *Vandyck p. Vander-gucht sc. 8va.*

Edward Sackville, earl of Dorset, was third son of Robert, earl of Dorset, and grandson to the lord-treasurer in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. † He was one of the chief commanders of the forces sent to the assistance of the king of Bohemia, in 1620; and the next year, he succeeded lord Herbert, as ambassador to the court of France. In 1624, upon the death of his elder brother, he became earl of Dorset. In the beginning of the Civil War, he was appointed lord-chamberlain to the king, having before served the queen in the like office. He was a man of eminent abilities, and seems to have been no less remarkable for his propensity to pleasure. His person was strong and beautiful, his eloquence flowing, and his courage fervid and clear. He gave a conspicuous proof of it at Edge Hill, by recovering the royal standard; and

* Vol. I. 8vo. p. 263.

† See the reign of James, Class II.

in

in the former part of his life, by a duel with lord Bruce *; the event of which was the loss of his antagonist, a no less brave, but less fortunate man than himself; who was as well qualified to have done honour to his country, and who, before the quarrel, had been his most intimate friend. *Ob.* 17 July, 1652.

J A C O B U S, marchio ab Hamilton; *Vandyck p. Van Liebetius sc. h. sb.*

JAMES, marquis of Hamilton, &c. *master of the horse; in armour; collar of the garter; h. sb. Stent.*

JAMES, marquis of Hamilton, on horseback; *fold by W. Webb; fine l. h. sb.*

JAMES, marquis of Hamilton; *Voerst sc.*

JAMES, marquis of Hamilton; *Hollar f. small oval.*

JAMES, marquis of Hamilton; *Marshall sc.*

JAMES, duke of Hamilton; *R. White sc. h. sb. From Burnett's "Lives of the Hamiltons."*

JAMES, marquis of Hamilton; *in Ward's, or Clarendon's "History;" 8vo.*

The marquis of Hamilton †, who was at the head of the moderate presbyterians in Scotland, was much in the favour and confidence of Charles I. He was accused by his enemies of a design upon the king's life; but Charles gave so little credit to it, that he made no scruple of lying afterwards in the same bed-chamber with him, without using any precautions for his safety. He was so dilatory in his military proceedings, that he was strongly suspected of treachery to that prince, in whose cause he afterwards lost his life. In 1648, he invaded England with a numerous army, which was presently defeated by

* See the Guardian, No. 129, and 133.

† Afterwards duke.

Cromwell

Cromwell and Lambert, the latter of whom took him prisoner. Beheaded, 9 March, 1648-9.

CLASS III.

P E E R S.

A D U K E.

GEORGE, (second) duke of Buckingham, with his brother Francis, *in * one plate; whole lengths; Vandyck p. Jar. Mc. Ardell f. mezz. sb.*

The young duke of Buckingham and his brother rose in arms for the king, near Kingston upon Thames, at the same time with the earl of Holland. The earl's plan seems to have been very ill concerted; as this little body of men were instantly dispersed, and cut to pieces. Lord Francis Villiers was offered quarter, which he disdained to accept. His parts were no less promising than his brother's, and his personal beauty was still more extraordinary. This, as we are informed by Lloyd, occasioned "the enemies beastly usage of him, not fit to be mentioned †." *Ob.* 1648, *Æt.* 19. It was ordered by parliament, that Fairfax should have four hundred pounds per annum, out of the estates of the duke of Buckingham, and the lord Francis, his brother ‡.

* The original, which is one of the most capital performances of Vandyck, is at Kensington. A certain painter who was retiring, and viewing this admirable picture with the utmost energy of attention, was bluntly asked by a person present, "Whether he had a mind to leave his eyes behind him?"

† "Memoirs," &c. fol. p. 678, 679.

‡ Walker's "Hist. of Independency," part II. p. 196.

MAR-

M A R Q U I S E S.

JOHN PAWLET, marquis of Winchester; *Hollar f. small oval.*

The marquis of Winchester made a garrison for the king, ^{Creat. by Edw. VI.} of his seat at Basing in Hampshire, which he defended with prodigious courage and resolution for two years. This stately palace, the plunder of which was valued at two hundred thousand pounds, was taken and levelled with the ground by Cromwell; and the action is numbered among his greatest exploits. The journal of the siege of Basing House * is one of the most eventful pieces of history during the Civil War. The marquis lies buried at Englefield in Berkshire, where he greatly enlarged the manor house, the front of which resembles the face of a church organ, and is very conspicuous to all that pass the road betwixt Reading and Newbury. *Ob.* 1674. See the Interregnum, Class IX.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR, marquis and earl of Hertford; *Hollar f. small oval.*

WILLIAM SEYMOUR, &c. *In lord Clarendon's "History."*

The marquis of Hertford was, in the preceding reign, ^{Creat. 17 Car. I.} imprisoned in the Tower for marrying Arabella Stuart, who was nearly allied to the royal family †. He was well bred, and eminently learned; and was, by the king, thought a proper person to be entrusted with the education of the heir to his crown. He had long devoted himself to retirement, which he well knew how to enjoy; and he enjoyed it the more for having formerly been at

* Printed at Oxford, 1645.

† See ARABELLA, in *Biog. Britan.*

court.

court. In the beginning of the Civil War, he was torn from his beloved studies, and placed at the head of an army, where he acquitted himself with courage and conduct. He, as well as the Roman Lucullus, is an instance that a man conversant with the muses, might know how to fight and to conquer. He, with only two troops of horse, and four thousand foot, bravely resisted the whole force of the earl of Bedford, which consisted of above seven thousand foot, besides horse and artillery. *Ob.* 24 Oct. 1660.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, marquis of Newcastle, &c. *Vandyck p.* 8vo.

See descriptions of other heads of him in the next division of this Class, and in the next reign.

Creat. 27
Oct. 1643.

In June,
1643.

The marquis of Newcastle, who was also governor to the prince of Wales, was so attached to the muses, that he could not, like the marquis of Hertford, leave them behind him: he must carry them to the camp, and make Davenant, the poet laureat, his lieutenant-general of the ordnance. Upon the eruption of the Civil War, he raised a very considerable army in the northern counties, with which he was successful against the parliament forces, and defeated Ferdinando, lord Fairfax, at Adderton Moor: but his subsequent conduct has been justly censured, and seems to have contributed greatly to the ruin of the king's affairs. After the defeat at Marston Moor, he transported himself beyond the seas, and was, during the Interregnum, chiefly at Antwerp, where he amused himself with writing books. He was master of many accomplishments, and was much better qualified for a court, than a camp. He understood horsemanship, music,

fic, and poetry ; but was a better horseman than musician, and a better musician than poet.

E A R L S.

JAMES STANLEY, earl of Derby. See the Interregnum.

HENRY SOMERSET, earl of Worcester, (afterwards marquis) *on horseback ; in a field of battle ; 4to.*

HENRY SOMERSET, earl of Worcester ; *Stent ; 4to.*

The earl of Worcester, when he was about eighty years of age, raised the first horse that were levied for Charles I. ¹⁵¹⁴ in the Civil War ; and entered into his service with all the ardour of a volunteer. No man of his years seemed ever to have retained more of the fire and activity of youth ; and the readiness and sprightliness of his wit are said to have been no less extraordinary. His castle of Ragland, which had several times been a place of refuge for the king, was taken after he had bravely defended it in person ; and the terms of capitulation were shamefully violated. This was the last garrison in England that held out for his majesty. He died in the custody of the parliament's black rod, in December, 1647 *, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was remarkable for the singularity of wearing a frize coat, in which he always was dressed when he went to court.

HENRY HASTINGS, earl of Huntingdon ; *Hollar f. small oval.*

Henry, earl of Huntingdon, was one of the first that rose for the king in Leicestershire ; but as he was far ad- ¹⁵²⁹

* Heylin.

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M

vanced

vanced in years, it was beyond his power to be as active in his cause, as his inclination prompted him to be. The defects of the father were amply supplied by the zeal and activity of the lord Loughborough his son, who was indefatigable in his service. *Ob.* 14 Nov. 1643.

THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY, earl of Southampton. See the next reign.

FRANCIS (RUSSEL), earl of Bedford; *Vandyck p. Vertue sc.* 1737; *Illust. Head.* In the collection of the duke of Bedford, at Woburn.

FRANCIS, earl of Bedford; *Vandyck p. Vandergucht sc.* 8vo.

FRANCIS, earl of Bedford. In the first volume of Clarendon's "History."

This seems to have been done after a painting at Warwick Castle. At Wilton, is a double portrait of the earl and his lady, by Vandyck. His portrait by Remè is, or was, at Penshurst.

FRANCIS, earl of Bedford; *G. G. (Glover) Stent*; 12mo.

Creat.
19 Jan.
1549-50.

Francis, earl of Bedford, was one of the avowed patrons of liberty in this reign, whose views extended only to the redress of grievances, and serving themselves; and not to the subversion of the constitution. He was a leading member of the house of lords; and was thought to have a reach of understanding superior to any of his party. His death, which happened on the ninth of May, 1641, was regretted as an irreparable loss to the king, as no man had it so much in his power to restrain the outrage of the popular leaders. He was the principal undertaker of the great work of draining the fens in the counties of Northampton, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk,

Norfolk, and Lincoln; of which Sir William Dugdale has published a well written account*.

WILLIAM RUSSEL, earl of Bedford; *Vandyck p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of lord Spencer.*

At Althorp, is his portrait, together with that of George, lord Digby, by Vandyck. There are a great number of other fine pictures at the same place. See Class VII.

William, earl of Bedford, son of earl Francis, was a distinguished member of the house of peers, and a general of the horse in the service of the parliament, in the beginning of the Civil War. But he resigned his commission, and offered his service to the king, when he perceived that the republican party were more inclined to destroy the regal power, than to reduce it within bounds. He heartily concurred in the restoration of Charles II. as he did afterwards in the Revolution. He was created duke of Bedford the eleventh of May, 1694, and died the seventh of September, 1700, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

WILLIAM CECIL, earl of Salisbury, &c. knight of the garter; *Hollar f. small oval.*

The earl of Salisbury was ambassador extraordinary to the court of France, and one of the king's privy-council. ^{1605.} He seems to have kept aloof from the troubles of this reign, being much more inclined to temporize and provide for his own safety. This peer, Philip, earl of Pembroke, and the lord Edward Howard, signed the engagement to be faithful to the commonwealth, and descended

* This book, which is a thin folio, is very scarce. I have known it sell for nine, and ten guineas.

to fit with the parliament as representatives of the people.

PHILIPPUS HERBERT, comes Montgomeriæ; *Mytens p. Voerst sc. large 4to.* See PHILIP, earl of Pembroke, Class II.

Lord NORTHAMPTON; *Vertue sc. From a picture at general Compton's. One of the Set of Loyalists.*

*Creut. 2.
Aug. 1618.*

The earl of Northampton was roused from a life of ease in the evening of his days, and dedicated himself, his family, and fortune, to the service of the king. Having raised a regiment of foot, and a troop of horse, at his own expence, he engaged his four sons to serve as officers under him. He submitted to all the hardships of a common foldier, and acquitted himself in his command, with all the activity and prudence of an experienced officer. After many signal exploits, he was killed valiantly fighting, at Hopton Heath, having rejected, with disdain, an offer of quarter from the enemy. *Ob.* March 19, 1642-3.

BASIL FIELDING, earl of Denbigh, lord of Newnham Paddocks; *Hollar f. small oval.*

BASIL FIELDING, earl of Denbigh, &c. *laced ruff; in armour.*

Basil, son of William Fielding, earl of Denbigh, was an officer in the parliament army, at Edge Hill, where his father fought for the king *. In 1644, he took Russel House in Staffordshire, and by that means opened a com-

* Raphael, in his battle of Constantine and Maxentius, to intimate that they were engaged in a civil war, has represented a father taking up the dead body of his son; with sentiments, which that great painter knew how to express, but none but a father can feel.

munication

munication betwixt Coventry and London. He, afterwards, with a small number of men, routed three thousand of the king's forces, sent to the relief of Dudley Castle, which he was then besieging. Upon the new modelling the army, he resigned his commission, together with the earls of Essex and Manchester. *Ob.* 28 Nov. 1675.

LIONEL CRANFIELD, earl of Middlesex, &c.
Hollar f. small oval.

There is an original portrait of him at Knowle, in Kent.

Lionel Cranfield, earl of Middlesex, who was bred in the Custom House, was well versed in the theory and practice of trade. By the interest of the duke of Buckingham, his kinsman, he was, in the late reign, advanced to the office of lord high-treasurer. He murmured at the expence of the journey to Spain, which gave great offence to the duke; and was, in several instances, less obsequious than that favourite had usually found his creatures. Middlesex, who had great pride, thought it beneath a lord-treasurer to be a tool of the duke of Buckingham, though he was a lord-treasurer of his own making. He was questioned in parliament, and found guilty of malversation in his office: upon which his treasurer's staff was taken from him; he was rendered incapable of sitting in the house of peers, and heavily fined. The duke seems to have gratified his revenge, and moreover to have had an eye to his interest in this prosecution, as he is said to have had the earl's house at Chelsea, for his own share of the fine *. *Ob.* 6 Aug. 1645.

* Kennet's "Complete Hist." vol. ii. p. 787.

HENRI-

HENRICUS RICH, comes Hollandiæ, &c. *Vandyck*
p. P. Clouwet sc. b. sb.

HENRY RICH, earl of Holland, &c. *Stent; b. sb.*

HENRY RICH, &c. *Voorst sc. There is another in lord Clarendon's "History."*

Creut. 3
 April, 1624.

The earl of Holland, captain of the king's guard, and general of the horse in the expedition to Scotland, was much in favour with James I. who wantonly lavished three thousand pounds upon him at one time*. In the latter end of the reign of James, he was sent ambassador to France, where he negotiated the treaty of marriage betwixt Charles and Henrietta Maria. His handsome person, gallant behaviour, and courtly address, are thought to have made an early impression upon the heart of that princess, of whom he is known to have been a distinguished favourite†. His conduct was so various with respect to the king and parliament, that neither party had the least regard for him; if they did not both look upon him as their enemy. He made a rash and feeble effort for the king, a little before he was beheaded; and soon after fell himself, but unlamented, by the hand of the executioner. Beheaded the ninth of March, 1648-9. See Class VII.

OLIVER SAINT JOHN, earl of Bullingbrooke
 (Bolingbroke); *Hollar f. a small oval.*

Creut. 28
 Dec. 1624.

The earl of Bolingbroke and his family zealously espoused the cause of the parliament. Oliver, his grandson, who was colonel of a regiment in the parliament army, was killed at Edge Hill. He was succeeded in title

* See Hume's "History," vol. IV. p. 116.
 vol. I. p. 132, and 212, second edit.

† "Royal and Noble Authors,"

and

and estate by another Oliver, son of Pawlet, his second son.

MILDMAY FANE, earl of Westmoreland, &c.
Hollar f. a small oval.

The earl of Westmoreland, in the beginning of the Civil War, sided with the king; but, in 1643, he declared for the parliament, to which he afterwards adhered. He was an ingenious man himself, and a patron of ingenuity in others. Cleaveland speaks in a very high strain of some verses, which he sent him. He says, "It was almost impossible to read your lines and be sober*." He presented a small book of poems in manuscript to the library of Emanuel College in Cambridge. Ob. 12 Feb. 1665. Creat. Dec. 29, 22 Jac. I.

GEORGIUS CAREW, comes de Totnes, &c.
Voerst f. Before his "Pacata Hibernia," folio, published by his natural son, Thomas Stafford, 1633.

His portrait is in the gallery at Gorbamby.

George Carew, earl of Totnes, who was a younger son of a dean of Exeter, enjoyed several great offices, civil and military, in Ireland, in the reign of Elizabeth. But his greatest glory was reducing a rebellious people, with an army of less than four thousand men, to the obedience of the queen; and taking the titular earl of Desmond prisoner. He knew how to record, as well as to act great things; and has given us in his "Pacata Hibernia," a history of the wars in Ireland, in which he was himself a principal agent, written with the unaffected openness and sincerity of a soldier. He was a lover Creat. 1625.

* Letter to the earl of Westmoreland, in Cleaveland's Works.

of

of antiquities, and has left four volumes of his collections relating to Ireland, to the Bodleian Library. He was a privy-counsellor to James I. and Charles I. *Ob.* 1629, *Æt.* 73. He lies buried at Stratford upon Avon. See Dugdale's "History of Warwickshire."

Creat. 5th
Feb. 1625,
1 Car. I.

HENRY CARY, earl of Monmouth. See the Interregnum, Class IX.

Creat. 7th
Feb. 1625,
1 Car. I.

EDWARD, earl of Manchester, was a general officer in the Civil War. See Class VII.

EDMOND, earl of Mulgrave; *R. E. (Elfricke) sc. 4to.*

Creat. 7th
Feb. 1625.

Edmund, earl of Mulgrave, was knighted by admiral Howard, for his bravery in the memorable engagement with the Spanish fleet, in 1588; and was, by Elizabeth, made governor of the Brill in Holland. He was by James I. constituted lord-president of the North; and on the accession of Charles, created earl of Mulgrave. He was great grandfather to John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham. *Ob.* 1646, *Æt.* 80.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, earl of Newcastle; *Hollar f. a small oval.*

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, earl of Newcastle, &c. *in armour; 8vo.*

Creat. 7th
Mar. 1627.

There are several portraits of him at Welbeck, by Diepenbeck, who designed the prints for his book of horsemanship, &c. See the preceding division of this Class.

HENRY GREY, earl of Stamford; *Hollar f. a small oval.*

HENRY GREY, earl of Stamford; *on horseback; Stent; 4to.*

There

There is a portrait of him at Dunham, the seat of the earl of Stamford.

Henry, lord Grey of Groby, married Anne, daughter and coheir of William Cecil, earl of Exeter, in whose right he was possessed of the castle, borough, and manor of Stamford, whence he took his title. He was colonel of a regiment in the parliament army, under the earl of Essex, and was very active in their service, particularly in Herefordshire. In the "*Mercurius Rusticus* *," is an account of his sending captain Kirle to plunder the house of Thomas Swift, vicar of Goodwich†, in the county of Hereford, who was supposed to have been plundered oftener than any other person during the Civil War. He was grandfather of the celebrated dean of St. Patrick's‡. The earl of Stamford died the twenty-first of August, 1673. Creat. 26
Mar. 1628.

ROBERT DORMER, earl of Caernarvon, a general of the horse, in the royal army. See Class VII. Creat.
1628.

ROBERT PIERPOINT, earl of Kingston, lieutenant-general. See Class VII. Creat. 25
July, 1628.

MOUNTJOY BLUNT, (BLOUNT) earl of Newport; *Hollar f. a small oval.*

Mountjoy Blount was a natural son of Charles Blount, earl of Devonshire, by Penelope, daughter of Walter Devereux, earl of Essex, and wife of Robert, lord Rich. He was created baron of Thurlston by James I. and earl of Newport by Charles. He was master of the ordnance, and one of the council for war in the royal army. He died at Oxford in 1665, and lies buried at Christ Church. Creat. 3
Aug. 1628.

* P. 71. edit. 1646.
Deane Swift, Esq.

† Goodrich.

‡ See the "Life of Dr. Swift," by

HIERONYMUS WESTON, comes Portlandæ; *Vandyck p. h. sb. This is copied by Gaywood. There is another, smaller, in lord Clarendon's "History," before the character of his father.*

Creat. 17
Feb. 1632,
8 Car. I.

Jerome, son of Richard Weston, earl of Portland, lord-treasurer in this reign, was a man of good abilities, of various learning, and genteel accomplishments; which enabled him to speak pertinently and gracefully upon every occasion. He was a good statesman, and had the reputation of being well skilled in naval affairs, in the reign of Charles II. He died, according to Heylin, the sixteenth, or eighteenth of March, 1662; according to Lloyd, 1663-4*. His son Charles, a young nobleman of great expectation, voluntarily entered himself into the sea-service under the duke of York. He was killed in an engagement with the Dutch, the third of June, 1665.

THOMAS WENTWORTH, earl of Strafford; *Vandyck p. Hollar f. 1640; h. sb.*

THOMAS WENTWORTH, &c. *Vandyck p. Houbraken sc. 1740; Illust. Head. In the collection of Sir Francis Child.*

There is a portrait of him at Welbeck, and another at Petworth.

LORD STRAFFORD; *Vertue sc. One of the Set of Loyalists. From a painting at lord Strafford's.*

THOMAS, earl of Strafford; *Vandyck p. Cooper †; h. sb. mezz.*

SIR THOMAS WENTWORTH, earl of Strafford; *Vandyck p. Vandergucht sc. 8vo.*

THOMAS WENTWORTH, &c. *neatly copied from Houbraken, by Strange. In Smollett's "History."*

* I look upon the authority of Heylin to be better than that of Lloyd.

† The name of a printseller.

THOMAS,

THOMAS, earl of Strafford; *Hollar f. a small oval.*

THOMAS, earl of Strafford; *Vaughn sc. robes of the garter; whole length; 4to.*

SIR THOMAS WENTWORTH, &c. lord-lieutenant of Ireland; *collar of the garter.*

THOMAS, earl of Strafford; *G. G. (Glover) 12mo.*

THOMAS WENTWORTH, comes Straffordix; *12mo.*

SIR THOMAS WENTWORTH, &c. *R. White sc. h. sb.*

THOMAS WENTWORDT, Hiberniæ prorex, &c. *12mo.*

THOMAS WENTWORDT, grave Van Strafford, &c.

THOMAS, earl of Strafford; *Mancornet exc. 4to.*

SIR THOMAS WENTWORTH, earl of Strafford, and Sir Philip Mainwaring, his secretary; *Vandyck p. Vertue sc. 1739; b. sb.*

The original of this is at Blenheim, and much inferior to the next, which Mr. Walpole esteems the finest picture of Vandyck*.

THOMAS WENTWORTH, earl of Strafford, and Sir Philip Mainwaring; *Vandyck p. Houston f.*

This print was never published. The original is at the marquis of Rockingham's, at Wentworth House.

Progenies STRAFFORDIANA: namely, William, lord Wentworth, afterwards earl of Strafford†; lady Anne Wentworth, married to Edward, lord Rockingham; lady Arabella Wentworth, married to the honourable Justin Macartie, son of the earl of Clincartie (Clancarty); *Vertue sc. 1739; b. sb.*

THOMAS WENTWORTH, &c. *with an account of his execution, in English and Dutch; large h. sb.*

* See "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. II. p. 96. in Oct. 1695.

† He died without issue,

Great. 12
Jan. 1639,
15 Car. I.

Sir Thomas Wentworth, who had distinguished himself among the foremost of the popular leaders, in the house of commons, of a sudden attached himself to the king. He was soon after called to the house of peers, was made lord-president of the North, and lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He was great from his honours and preferments; but much greater in, and from himself. The desertion from his party, the elevation of his rank, the plenitude of his power, and the dread of his abilities, rendered him, in the highest degree, obnoxious to the patriots, who persecuted him with unrelenting hatred. He pleaded his cause, upon his trial, with a clearness and strength of reason, that must have acquitted him in any court, but such as was determined to condemn him. When he saw that the force of argument was not likely to prevail, he had recourse to the pathetic, of which he was a great master. Such were the powers of his eloquence, that many who sincerely hated the prime minister, as sincerely pitied the man. In the last dreadful scene of his life, he acquitted himself with a greatness of mind, suitable to the dignity of his character. His enemies expressed a malignant joy upon this occasion; but his dismayed and affrighted friends considered his death as a prelude only to more executions *. Beheaded the twelfth of May, 1641.

Lord LICHFIELD; *Vertue sc. One of the Set of Loy-
alists. In the collection of the duke of Kent.*

* This is the character of the earl of Strafford, as it is represented by the generality of our historians. Mrs. Macaulay would think it too favourable: and it ought to be acknowledged, that that ingenious lady has incontestibly proved, that some parts of his conduct coincided too much with the arbitrary proceedings of Charles I.

Ber-

Bernard Stuart, earl of Lichfield, was the youngest of the five sons of the duke of Richmond and Lenox, who served in the royal army*. He commanded the king's troop, which consisted of a hundred and twenty persons of rank and fortune; who, on every occasion, exerted themselves with a generous ardour for their sovereign, and were victorious in several actions. He was created earl of Lichfield † in consideration of his gallant behaviour near that city. This excellent young nobleman, who was as much esteemed for his virtues in private life, as he was admired for his valour and conduct in the field, was killed at the battle of Rowton Heath near Chester, having first secured the retreat of the king, whose person was in great danger. *Ob.* 26 Sept. 1645.

The lord JOHN, and the lord BERNARD STUART, the youngest sons of Esme, duke of Lenox; *Vandyck p. R. Tompson exc. In the collection of the earl (late duke) of Kent; large h. sb. mezz.*

The lord JOHN, and the lord BERNARD STUART; *Vandyck p. J. Mc. Ardell f. From the same original, with the next above; sb. mezz.*

The lord John Stuart, fourth son ‡ to the duke of Richmond, and elder brother to the lord Lichfield, was remarkable for every good and amiable quality, by which that nobleman was distinguished; nor was he inferior to him in courage: he rather seems to have been valiant to excess; as he, with great intrepidity, commanded a body of light-horse up a hill, at Cheriton Down, in order to

* He had seven sons in all.

† Heylin says in his "Help to History," that he was not actually created; but he is contradicted by lord Clarendon, and others.

‡ He was, according to some accounts of the family, the fifth son.

attack

attack Sir William Waller's army, where he fell into an ambuscade of the enemy. He had two horses killed under him, and received six wounds before he fell. He died amidst several hundred of his men, with whose dead bodies his own was surrounded. He lies buried at Christ Church, in Oxford, with another brother, who was killed at Edge Hill. *Ob.* 29 March, 1644. The younger, is the same person with the earl of Lichfield, before mentioned.

A V I S C O U N T, &c.

WILLIAM FINES, (FIENNES) viscount Say and Seale (Sele); *Hollar f. a small oval.*

There is a small whole length of him on horseback, by Sherwin; and a head in Clarendon's "History."

*Great. 7
July, 22
Jac. I.*

The lord Say was an eminent parliamentary leader in this reign, and one of the active members whom the king went in person to arrest. He was the last master of the court of wards, which was abolished by the parliament, who granted him ten thousand pounds, and a part of the earl of Worcester's estate, as a compensation for the loss of his place. He was one of the chiefs of the independent party, and consequently a republican; and was among the first that bore arms against the king. But he was preferred to the great office of privy-seal by Charles II. according to the prudent maxim of that prince, to "ca-
"refuse his foes, and trust his friends." *Ob.* April 14, 1662.

HENRY, baron of Mowbray, and Maltravers*, &c.
Hollar f. a small oval.

* He was commonly called the lord Maltravers.

Henry,

Henry, baron of Mowbray and Maltravers, was eldest son of Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, and father of Henry, duke of Norfolk, who gave the Arundel Marbles to the university of Oxford. The earl at his death divided his personal estate betwixt the lord Maltravers, and his brother, Sir William Howard, viscount Stafford. This was the first division of his collection. *Ob.* 1652.

The lord DIGBY, *in armour.* In lord Clarendon's "*Hist-ory*;" 8vo.

George, lord Digby, eldest son of the earl of Bristol, was a man of great parts, courage, and enterprise. But his understanding frequently misled him; his courage was attended with the usual effects of cowardice; and his enterprises were generally unsuccessful. He wrote letters to Sir Kenelm Digby to convert him to the protestant religion; and was himself, by his answers, converted to popery. These letters are in print. He was also author of a comedy called "*Elvira*," and translated the three first books of "*Cassandra*" from the French. See the *Interregnum*.

B A R O N S.

The true effigies of the old lord WHARTON; *eight English verses; black cap; sword; trunck breeches.*

PHILIP WHARTON, lord Wharton, of Wharton; *Hollar f. a small oval.*

- There is an original of him at lord Royston's.

Philip, lord Wharton, engaged in the service of the parliament, with all the political zeal for which his family has been remarkable. His courage, like that of the duke, his grandson, was by no means his most shining quality;

quality; as he, as well as the latter, knew much better how to exercise his tongue than his sword *. He was a colonel in the parliament service, at Edge Hill; where, as we are informed by Walker, he hid himself in a saw pit †. He, with the earl of Rutland, Sir Henry Vane the elder, and several others, was appointed a resident commissioner at Edinburgh, to attend the parliament of Scotland; as the Scots had their resident commissioners at London, to attend the English parliament ‡. In the next reign, he was imprisoned in the Tower, for calling in question the legality of the Long Parliament of Charles II.

ROBERT, lord Brooke, &c. *who was shot at Lichfield; 12mo.*

There is a portrait of him at Warwick Castle, in a breast-plate, under which is seen his buff coat.

Creat. 9
Jan. 1620.

Lord Brooke was one of those patriots who so ardently longed for liberty, that he was determined to seek it in America, if he could not find it at home. He, and lord Say, had actually agreed to transport themselves to New England; but the sudden turn of affairs prevented their voyage. Having reduced Warwickshire to the obedience of the parliament, he advanced into Staffordshire. On the festival of St. Chad, to whom the cathedral of Lichfield is dedicated, he ordered his men to storm the adjoining close, whither lord Chesterfield had retired with a body of the king's forces. But before his orders could

* The duke he drew out half his sword,
———— the guard drew out the rest.

Duke of WHARTON of himself.

† "History of Independency," part I. p. 34.

‡ May's "Breviary of the Hist. of the Parliament," p. 98.

be

be put in execution, he received a musquet shot in the eye, by the hand of a common foldier; of which he instantly died. It was the opinion of some of the royalists, and especially of the Roman catholics, that the bullet was directed by St. Chad. It is observable, that the same man who was by one party looked upon as a monument of divine vengeance *, was by the other revered as a saint. Baxter has placed him in heaven, together with White, Pym, and Hamden †. *Ob.* 1643.

HORACE, lord Vere, baron of Tilbury, created 25 July, 1 Car. I. See the preceding reign, Class VII.

WILLIAM, lord Craven, baron of Hampstead Marshall, &c. *whole length; Stent; h. sb.* Creat. 19
Mar. 1646.

“ The right honourable, magnanimous, and undaunted,
WILLIAM, lord Craven, &c. *in armour; on horseback; h. sb.*

“ London’s bright gem, his house’s honour, and

“ A great assistant of the Netherland:

“ Bounty and valour make thy fame shine clear,

“ By Nassau graced, to Swedeland’s king most dear;

“ Who, when on Crusnacke walls, he understood

“ Thee wounded, came to knight thee in thy blood:

“ To whom then folded in his arms he said,

“ Rise bravest spirit that e’er thy city bred.”

WILLIAM, lord Craven; *a copy of the above; Stent; 4to.*

William, lord Craven, son of Sir William Craven, lord-mayor of London, gained a great reputation as a soldier under Henry, prince of Orange, and Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. He took the strong fortress of Crutzenack, in Germany, by storm, which is one of

* See South’s “ Sermons,” I. 270.

† “ Saint’s Everlasting Rest,” p. 82, 83, edit. 1649.

the most extraordinary actions recorded in the history of the great Gustavus. During the rebellion, and the Interregnum, he was in the service of the states of Holland, whence he sent considerable supplies to Charles I. and II. He built the house at Hampstead Marshall, that was burnt down, after a plan of Sir Balthazar Gerbier. See the next reign.

EDWARD, lord Herbert, of Cherbury; *whole length; in armour; lying on the ground; Jf. Oliver p. A. Walker sc. Frontisp. to his Life; scarce.*

EDWARD, lord Herbert; *Hollar f. a small oval.*

Great. 5
Car. I.

Lord Herbert stands in the first rank of the public ministers, historians, and philosophers, of his age. It is hard to say whether his person, his understanding, or his courage, was the most extraordinary; as the fair, the learned, and the brave, held him in equal admiration. But the same man was wise and capricious; redressed wrongs, and quarrelled for punctilios; hated bigotry in religion, and was himself a bigot to philosophy. He exposed himself to such dangers, as other men of courage would have carefully declined; and called in question the fundamentals of a religion which none had the hardness to dispute besides himself. See Class IX.

Lord CAPEL; *Vertue sc. One of the Set of Loyalists. At the earl of Essex's at Castibury.*

ARTHUR, lord Capel; *a small oval.*

Great.
1647.

Lord Capel possessed almost every virtue and accomplishment that could endear him to his friends in *private*, or gain him honour and respect in *public* life. He, at his own expence, raised several troops of horse for the king, which he commanded in person. He defended Colchester with

with invincible resolution; but when the garrison was forced to surrender, he yielded himself a prisoner, and was executed in violation of a promise of quarter given him by the general. He behaved upon the scaffold with all the dignity of conscious virtue, and met death with the same intrepidity with which he had been accustomed to face the enemy. Beheaded 9 March, 1648-9.

RALPH, lord Hopton. See Class VII. Lord Finch Creat. Sept. 1643.
of Fordwich, is mentioned in the Class of Lawyers.

SCOTCH NOBILITY.

JAMES GRAHAM, marquis of Montrose, was, for his eminent services to Charles I. raised to that dignity in 1645. See Class VII.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, earl of Argyle.
See the Interregnum.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, earl of Stirling, created the fourteenth of June, 1633. See the division of the poets, in Class IX.

JAMES LEVINGSTON, earl of Calendar, &c.
See Class VII.

DAVID LESLEY, earl of Leven. See Class VII.
He was created an earl in the beginning of the Civil War.

Lord FALKLAND; *Vertue sc. One of the Set of Loy-
alists. The original is at Cornbury House, in Oxfordshire.*

Lord viscount FALKLAND. *At Longleat in Wiltshire; 8vo.*

The character of lord Falkland, by the earl of Clarendon, is the completest, if not the finest drawn, of any
O 2 in

in his admirable History. He is represented as an assemblage of almost every virtue and excellency, that can dignify or adorn a man. This encomium is doubtless somewhat exaggerated; but there seems to be much truth in it, with respect to the private part of his life, as it appears to have been taken from near and repeated views *. See Class IX.

FERDINANDO, lord FAIRFAX, general of the parliament forces in the North. See Class VII.

THOMAS, lord FAIRFAX, son of the former. See Class VII.

IRISH NOBILITY.

WILLIAM VILLIERS, viscount Grandison, father to the late (first) dutchess of Cleveland; *Vandyck p. P. a Gunst sc. Ex museo ducis de Grafton; whole length; large h. sb. This belongs to a set of ten whole lengths, by Van Gunst.*

Creat. by
Charles I.

William, son and heir of Sir Edward Villiers, president of Munster, and half brother to George, the first duke of Buckingham of that name. He is represented by lord Clarendon, as a pattern of virtue for a camp or court, except in the instance of duelling. His fault was, that he was inclined to be too "prodigal of his person" upon other occasions, when he was at the head of his regiment. He died at Oxford, in 1643, of the wounds

* A great man in public, rather appears to be what it is his interest or inclination to be thought, than what he is. The earl of Clarendon, who knew lord Falkland in private life, seems therefore to have given us a juster portrait of him than if he had seen him only in his public character. It must be acknowledged, that he has drawn him to great advantage; but we are not to impute this to the least disregard to truth, but to the amiable lights in which his friendship had placed him. A friend who draws the portrait of another friend, is apt to bestow as much heightening upon it, as a painter would in finishing the picture of his mistress.

which

which he received at the siege of Bristol*, and was buried at Christ Church; where his daughter, the dutchess of Cleveland, erected a sumptuous monument to his memory.

“PATRICIUS, lord viscount Chaworth, who took
 “to wife the lady Grace, sister to John, late duke of Rut-
 “land, deceased in 1711.” *Vandyck p. P. V. Gunst sc. whole*
length; large h. sb.

*Crest. by
Charles I.*

Patrick, viscount Chaworth, of Ardmagh, in the kingdom of Ireland. Grace, his lady, had to her second husband, Sir William Langton of Charlton, in Kent, Bart. She died on the fifteenth of February, 1669, (1700) *Æt.* 69. He was ancestor of the late Mr. Chaworth, who was unfortunately killed in a duel.

CLASS IV.

The C L E R G Y.

ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS.

Archbishop LAUD; *Vandyck p. Hollar f. 1640; 4to.*

GULIELMUS LAUD, archiepiscopus Cantuariensis, &c. *Vandyck p. Loggan exc. large h. sb.*

WILLIAM LAUD, archbishop of Canterbury; *Vandyck p. Sold by Taylor; 4to. mezz.*

Abp. LAUD; *Vandyck p. Vertue sc. One of the Set of Loy-
 alists.*

There is an original of him by Vandyck, at Houghton, for which the university of Oxford offered the Wharton family four hundred pounds.

* Wood, by mistake, says he was killed at Edge Hill. See Clarendon, &c.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM lord archbishop, &c. *Sold by Garrett; 4to.*

WILLIAM LAUD, &c. *White sc. h. sb.*

WILLIAM LAUD, &c. *Sturt sc.*

WILLIAM LAUD, &c. *Burghers sc. In the frontisp. to the Catalogue of the Bodleian Library.*

WILLIAM LAUD, &c. *Primate of all England; 12mo.*

WILHELMUS LAUD, &c. 12mo. *Another, larger, oval, fold by Garret.*

Archbishop LAUD, in his episcopal habit. He has a helmet on his head, instead of a mitre, which is at some distance on the ground; a musket on his shoulder; belt and bandoleers; R. S. exc. *Amstelodami; whole length; h. sb. extremely rare.*

Archbishop LAUD; a small portrait, engraved by W. Marshall. Underneath are several verses, in which he is said to have been thunder-struck. He is represented reeling. This was published soon after sentence of death was passed upon him.

WILHELMUS LAUDUS, &c. with a representation, and printed account of his execution, in High Dutch; large h. sb.

Tr. from
London, 19
Sept. 1633.

Archbishop Laud, who, with his failings, had great merit, was a zealous advocate for the regal and ecclesiastical power. His industry was great, his learning extensive, and his piety not only sincere, but ardent. All his virtues partook of the warmth of his temper, which entered into his religion, and sometimes carried him to bigotry. He not only rigorously exacted every ceremony which had formerly been in use, but he was also for introducing new ones, at a time very unseasonable for innovations. His book against Fisher the Jesuit, is justly esteemed a master-piece of controversial divinity. Beheaded the tenth of January, 1644-5.

JOHN WILLIAMS, sometime lord-keeper of the great seal of England; lord bishop of Lincoln, and lord-arch-

archbishop of York; *R. White sc. Before his Life by Hacket, fol. A copy in 8vo. by Vandergucht.*

Archbishop WILLIAMS, lord-keeper; *Howbraken. sc. 1742; Illust. Head.*

In this reign, the lord-keeper Williams fell under the displeasure of the duke of Buckingham, and was suspended from all his offices and dignities. But upon the meeting of the long-parliament, in 1640, he was restored. His unseasonable protestation against the validity of what passed in the parliament during the absence of the bishops, was, to give it the softest name, *precipitate*; and occasioned as many as joined in it to be sent to the Tower, or committed to the custody of the black-rod. *Ob. 25 Mar. 1650, Æt. 68.* See the reign of James I.

Tr. from Lincoln, 4 Dec. 1642.

Dr. (WILLIAM) JUXON, bishop of London, &c. *From a painting at Longleat, the lord Weymouth's seat in Wiltshire *; 8vo.*

Bishop Juxon, the friend of Laud, was of a very different character from that prelate. The mildness of his temper, the gentleness of his manners, and the integrity of his life, gained him universal esteem; and even the haters of prelacy could never hate Juxon. This worthy man, who never sought preferment, was promoted to the highest dignity in the church upon the restoration of Charles II. *Ob. 4 June, 1663, Æt. 81.* See Class II.

Consec. 27 Oct. 1633.

JOHANNES HOWSONUS, episcopus Dunelmensis; *Martin R. Do. sc. b. sb.*

His portrait is at Christ Church, in Oxford.

* There are a great number of good pictures, especially portraits, at this seat.

John

Consec. 9
May, 1619.
Tr. from
Oxford, 18
Sept. 1628.

John Howson was sometime rector of Brightwell in Oxfordshire, and successively bishop of Oxford and Durham. When he was vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford, he exerted himself against Calvinism *, and was afterwards a distinguished writer and preacher against popery. He appears to have entered the lists against Belarmine and his friends, with determined resolution, declaring, "That he'd loosen the pope from his chair, though he were fastened thereto with a tenpenny nail †." King James commanded his polemical discourses, which are the most considerable of his works, to be printed. *Ob.* 6 Feb. 1631, *Æt.* 75.

THOMAS MORTON, episcopus Dunelmensis, &c.
4to.—His portrait is at Christ Church, in Oxford.

Consec. bi-
shop of
Chester,
1616.
Tr. from
Lich. and
Cov. 2 July,
1652.

Thomas Morton was descended from the same family with cardinal Morton, archbishop of Canterbury, and lord-chancellor, in the reign of Henry VII. He was forty years a bishop †; and during that long period, there was not his superior in the church, for temperance, industry, and piety. He constantly rose at four o'clock in the morning to his studies, when he was eighty years of age; usually lay upon a straw bed; and through the whole course of his life, seldom exceeded one meal a day. When he had passed the usual age of man, he had all the plumpness and freshness of youth: his body was firm and erect, and his faculties lively and vegete. His writings, which are numerous, are chiefly upon subjects of controversy. He discovered the fraud of the boy of Bilson in Staffordshire, who pretended to be bewitched. This is well worth the reader's notice, as it is one of the

* Wood.

† Featly in "Abel Redivivus," p. 546.

† Dr. Fuller observes, that twenty years is as large a proportion for the life of a bishop, as seventy years for the age of a man.

most

most signal impostures in history. See the "Life of
"Morton" by Dr. Barwick, or his article in the "Bio-
"graphia." *Ob.* 22 Sept. 1659, *At.* 95.

GUALTERUS CURLE, episcopus Wintonienſis,
perifcel. præful; *T. Cecill ſc. b. ſb.*

Walter Curle, lord-almoner to Charles I. was a prelate of eminent abilities, and of an exemplary character. In 1628, he was prolocutor of the convocation, being at that time dean of Lichfield. He was ſucceſſively biſhop of Rocheſter, Bath and Wells, and Wincheſter. He expended large ſums in acts of charity and munificence; repaired ſeveral churches; promoted the expenſive work of the Polyglot Bible; and out of the ſmall remains of his eſtate, relieved many a ſtarving royaliſt. He died himſelf in narrow circumſtances, having been a great ſufferer by the Civil War. Walker thinks that he has but one ſermon extant *. *Ob.* 1647.

Conſec. 7
Sept. 1628.
Tr. from
Bath and
Wells, 16
Nov. 1632.

JOSEPHUS HALL, Exon. episcopus; *J. Payne ſc. b. ſb.*

JOSEPHUS HALLUS; *a copy of the above, in Boiffard; P. D. Zetter f. 4to.*

JOSEPHUS HALL, &c. *a book in his hand; mathematical instruments, &c. b. ſb.*

JOSEPHUS HALL, Norwici nuper episcopus; *C. of ſc. 12mo.*

JOSEPHUS HALL, Norwici nuper episcopus; *12mo.*

JOSEPHUS HALL, &c. *a book in his hand, and a medal of the ſynod of Dort hanging at his breaſt. Frontiſp. to his "Funeral Ser-
"mon;" 8vo.*

Joſeph Hall, ſtyled the Chriſtian Seneca, from his ſen-
tentious manner of writing, was juſtly celebrated for his

Conſec. bp.
of Exon.
23 Dec.
1627.
Tr. to Nor-
wich, Nov.
1641.

* See his "Sufferings of the Clergy."

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P

piety,

piety, wit, learning, and extensive knowledge of mankind. He was one of the divines sent by James I. to the synod of Dort, before which he preached an excellent Latin sermon. In his younger years, he composed a book of satires, and was the first writer in that kind, of our English poets. Mr. Pope has, in conversation, been known to say high things of this performance †. His works, not including his satires, were printed in five volumes in folio. The last mentioned work, first published in 1597, was reprinted in octavo, 1753. A beautiful little tract of his, intitled "Henochismus, five Tractatus de " Modo ambulandi cum Deo," was printed at Oxford, 1762. This alone may serve as a specimen of his genius and his piety. *Ob.* Sept. 8, 1656, *Æt.* 82.

JOHN PRIDEAUX, late bishop of Worcester. *Frontispiece to his " Doctrine of practical Praying,"* 1655; 12mo.

Consec.
Dec. 29
1641.

John Prideaux, sometime rector of Exeter College in Oxford, and king's professor of divinity in that university, was deservedly esteemed one of the most learned men of his age. He was so well known abroad, that foreigners came from all parts of Europe to be instructed by him. Before he applied himself to learning, he stood candidate for the office of parish-clerk, at Ugborow in Devonshire; and to his great mortification, saw another chosen into that place. Such was his poverty, at his first coming to Oxford, that he was employed in servile offices in the kitchen, at Exeter College, for his support. But he was soon taken notice of for his admirable parts, and eager pursuit of knowledge, and admitted into that society. In process of time, he became rector of it; and was by Charles I. preferred to the bishopric of Worcester.

† From private information, of unquestionable authority.

He

He has been often heard to say, that if he had been elected clerk of Ugborow, he should never have been a bishop. He was so far from being ashamed of his original poverty, that he kept the leather-breeches which he wore to Oxford, as a memorial of it*. He was reputed the best disputant of his time in the university, and was author of many learned works, of which there is a catalogue in the "Athenæ Oxonienses." *Ob.* 29 July, 1650, *Æt.* 72 †.

RALPH BROWNRIG, lord bishop of Exeter, &c. *W. Faithorne sc. Frontisp. to his sixty-five Sermons, fol. published by Wm. Martin, sometime preacher at the Rolls. There is another print of him, without the engraver's name.*

Ralph Brownrig was esteemed one of the greatest ornaments of his time, to the university of Cambridge, where he was master of Catharine Hall. About the æra of the Civil War, he was, for his distinguished merit, promoted to the see of Exeter. He was a deep sharer in the calamities of this reign; but was, in his greatest distress, taken into the family of Thomas Rich of Sunning, in Berkshire, Esq. where he was hospitably and generously entertained. This prelate's worth was generally acknowledged, but not sufficiently known. His Sermons were not exceeded by any published in this reign; but their merit, when they were delivered by himself, appeared to great advantage, from the dignity of his person and behaviour, and the justness of his elocution. He was one of those excellent men with whom archbishop Tillotson cultivated an acquaintance at his first coming to London,

* The same is said of Sir Leoline Jenkins.

† He had an art of memory, by associating ideas. It has been observed, that the act of remembering seems almost wholly to depend upon such an association. See Akinside's "Pleasures of the Imagination," p. 126.

and by whose preaching and example, he formed himself *. I have been credibly informed, that Dr. Conybeare, the late worthy bishop of Bristol, had a particular esteem for his works. *Ob.* 7 Dec. 1659, *Æt.* 67.

A SCOTCH PRELATE.

JOANNES SPOTISWOODE, archiepiscopus S. Andreanus, totius Scotiæ primas, et metropolitanus, ejusdemque regni cancellarius; *W. Hollar f. h. sb. Frontisp. to his "History."*

Archbishop Spotiswoode was author of the "History of Scotland," a work compiled from scanty materials, but with great impartiality. There is throughout the whole an air of probity and candour, which was the peculiar character of the writer. This history was undertaken by the command of James I. who had a high opinion of the author's abilities. Upon expressing a diffidence to James, about that part of it which relates to his mother, and which had been the stumbling block of former historians, he replied, "Speak the truth man, and spare not." This prelate presided in the assemblies of Aberdeen and Perth, and had a principal hand in introducing the Liturgy, and restoring uniformity to the church of Scotland. He died in England, in 1639, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

IRISH PRELATES.

(JAMES) USHER, archbishop of Armagh; *Petrus Lely, eques, p. Vertue sc. 1738; Illust. Head †.*

* See Birch's "Life of Tillotson," p. 16, second edit.

† Under this print, his two aunts, who were blind from their cradles, are represented teaching him to read. The letters were wrought on a kind of sampler.

The

The original was in the possession of the late general Tyrrel, at Shotover in Oxfordshire. It formerly belonged to lady Tyrrel, the primate's daughter, and is said by Dr. Parr, his chaplain, to be more like him than any other portrait. See Parr's "Life of Archbishop Usher."

JACOBUS USSERIUS, &c. *Rob. Pinck vicecancellarius Oxoniensis posuit; W. Marshall sc.* 1647; *b. 1b.*

This print was engraved at the expence of the university of Oxford, when Dr. Pinck was vice-chancellor, and was designed to be prefixed to his Annotations on St. Ignatius's Epistles, which were printing at Oxford, in 1644; but it was first placed before his book, "De Romanæ Ecclesiæ Symbolo Apostolico, &c. Lond. 1647;" quarto."

JAMES USHER, &c. *Faithorne sc.* 4to.

JACOBUS USSERIUS, &c. *Copied from Marshall; b. 1b.*

JACOBUS USSERIUS, &c. *Stent; b. 1b.*

This learned and pious prelate, for the improvement of sacred and profane history and chronology, carried his researches into the remotest ages of antiquity. His natural penetration, which was great, was assisted with all the aids of science and languages. The most valuable of his numerous works, is his "Annals of the Old and New Testament," which is printed in Latin, and in English. One of the least considerable, is his "Body of Divinity," which was composed in the early part of his life, and published without his consent. He was so affected with the execution of Charles I. that he fainted. He is said to have foretold the Restoration, and several other great events. His admirers were not content with his being a great antiquary, historian, and divine, but they must make a prophet of him. See the Interregnum.

GEOR-

GEORGIUS WEBBE, Limericensis, apud Hibernos, episcopus; *Thomas Slater sc. small 8vo. Before his "Practice of Quietness," reprinted 1705.*

Consec.
1634.

George Webbe, a native of Bromham in Wiltshire, was, in the late reign, rector of the church of St. Peter and Paul in Bath. Upon the accession of Charles, he was made one of his majesty's chaplains, and was esteemed the best preacher at court: and indeed his compositions are in a purer and more elegant style than that of most of his cotemporaries. He published sermons, several treatises of practical religion, and some books for the use of the lower forms in grammar schools; particularly an English translation of the two first comedies of Terence. He died in the castle of Limeric, in 1641, where he was detained a prisoner by the Irish rebels.

JOHN RICHARDSON, bishop of Ardagh. See the Interregnum.

DIGNITARIES of the CHURCH, and inferior CLERGYMEN.

JOANNES DONNE, nuper ecclesiæ Paulinæ decanus; in a *winding sheet*; 4to. See the reign of James I.

JOSIAS SHUTE, S. T. B. Colcestriæ archiadac. &c. *Guil. Marshall sc. h. 8vo. Frontisp. to his "Nineteen Sermons, on the sixteenth Chapter of Genesis," 1649; fol.*

Promot. 15
April, 1642.

Josias Shute, archdeacon of Colchester, and rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, in Lombard Street, London, was educated at Trinity College, in Cambridge. In his character were united every qualification of an excellent divine. His learning in divinity and ecclesiastical history was

was extensive; indeed, almost universal. His talent as an orator was perhaps unrivalled; he instantly caught, and immoveably fixed the attention. His life was a uniform example of unaffected piety. He was frequently styled, The English Chrysostom, and was particularly conversant in the writings of that father. He first began to be neglected in the Civil Wars. His primitive virtues could not overbalance the prejudice conceived by some against his learning, which was not apostolical. Lloyd tells us in his "Memoirs," that he died the twenty-second of June, 1643; and in the next page, that he died in 1640: he was right at first.

WILLIAM CHILLINGWORTH, *in an oval of palms; engraved with the heads of the earl of Shaftsbury, Mr. Locke, and Mr. Waelaſten; b. ſh. mezz.*

William Chillingworth, chancellor of the church of Salisbury, was justly esteemed the acuteſt, and cloſeſt diſ-^{Promoted 20 July, 1638.} putant of his time. Of this he has given abundant proof, in his "Religion of Proteſtants, a ſafe Way to Salvation; or an Answer to a Book intituled, "Mercy and Truth, or Charity maintained by Catholiques." The author, in his answer, like an expert fencer, parries every blow of his antagonist, and pushes at him at the ſame time. In this celebrated work, we are not to look for elegance, but truth. He expoſes the falſe and deluſive arts of ſophiſtry and rhetoric; ſtrips them of all their ornaments, and preſents them to our eyes, in their natural deformity. In the time of the Civil War he diſplayed his talent as an engineer. But the machines which he cauſed to be made in the Roman manner, though ſufficient proofs of his genius, were not attended with the ſucceſs which was expected from them. Chillingworth, Tillotſon, and other great

great men, who have employed the force of reason in religion, though under a proper restraint, have been branded with Socinianism. *Ob.* Jan. 1643-4.

GUILIELMUS ALABASTER, anno ætatis suæ 66, studii arcanæ theologiæ, 33; *C. Johnson p. J. Payne sc.* 4to. neatly engraved.

William Alabaster, who received his education in the university of Cambridge, was one of the best Latin poets of this age*. He was also particularly eminent for his skill in the Greek and Oriental languages. He was, for a short time, a convert to the church of Rome, and published *seven motives* for his conversion; but he soon saw many more for his returning to the church of England. He applied himself much to cabalistic learning, which is admirably contrived to make the Scriptures speak any sense, or no sense at all†. The text of the sermon which he preached for his doctor's degree, was the first verse, of the first chapter, of the first book of Chronicles, namely, Adam, Sheth, Enosh. The most considerable of his works, is his "Lexicon Pentaglot-ton;" upon which he was employed many years. His highest preferment in the church, was a prebend of St. Paul's. *Ob.* April, 1640.

* Dr. Fuller informs us †, that when his Latin tragedy of Roxana was acted at Trinity College in Cambridge, the last words "*sequar, sequar*," were so "hideously pronounced," that a gentlewoman present fell distracted, and never afterwards recovered her senses. It is indeed possible that an impassioned countenance, a wild and agitated gesture, and a frightful tone of voice, might have had such an effect upon a weak woman, and especially as she was ignorant of the drama which was acting before her.

† The greatest eccentric genius in this kind of learning, was the author of "*Moses's Principia*;" who was thought to be in the cabala, what Sir Isaac Newton was in philosophy.

‡ "Worthies," in Suffolk, p. 70.

PETER

" PETER SMART, A. M. (*Æt.* 73, 1641); minister
 " of God's Word, at Bowden, prebend * of Durham, and
 " one of his majesty's high-commissioners in the province
 " of York; who, for preaching against popery †, anno
 " 1628, lost above 300 l. per annum, and was imprisoned
 " in the King's Bench, about eleven years, by the high-
 " commission.

" Peter preach down vain rites with flagrant heart,
 " Thy Guerdon shall be great, tho' here thou smart."
W. Hollar f. 12mo. Geo. Abbot. archiepisc. Cant. composuit.

These verses must have been written long before the
 print was done, if composed by archbishop Abbot, who
 died, 1633.

PETER SMART, &c. *a book open before him; 4to.*

The removal of the communion table from the middle
 of the church, to the upper end of it, gave the highest
 offence to Smart, as if that act alone had been introdu-
 cing popery. He preached a sermon, abounding with in-
 vectives, against " the whore of Babylon's bastardly
 " brood," &c. in which he evidently reflected on the bi-
 shops, and Dr. Cosin, the dean of Durham. He was af-
 terward treated with as little ceremony as he had treated
 them; for, upon his refusal to recant, he was degraded,
 and dispossessed of all his preferments, and moreover
 fined and imprisoned. The puritan party are said to have
 raised 400 l. a year for him, by subscription. He was one
 of the witnesses against archbishop Laud, in 1644.

Mr. GEORGE HERBERT, author of those sacred
 Poems called " The Temple." *R. White sc. Prefixed to his*

* Sic. Orig.

† On Psalm xxxi. 7.

Poems *, together with his *Life* by Walton.—He is placed here as a prebendary of Lincoln, to which dignity he was promoted the fifteenth of July, 1626.

George Herbert, fifth son of Richard Herbert, Esq. and brother of Edward, lord Herbert, of Cherbury, was public orator of the university of Cambridge, in the reign of James I. who was a great admirer of his abilities. While the king lived, he attended the court; but soon after his death, he took holy orders, and was presented to the rectory of Bemerton, near Salisbury, where he was a most exemplary parish priest: but, to the regret of all that knew him, he died in less than three years after his ordination. He, on his death-bed, commended his poems to the press. The great lord Bacon had such an opinion of his judgment, that he would not suffer his works to be printed before they had passed his examination. We are credibly informed, that Mr. Pope frequently read his poems for the same reason that Virgil read the works of Ennius †. But such was his character, that we cannot but revere so great and good a man, as little as we esteem his poetry. The verses quoted by archbishop Tillotson, in his second sermon on Joshua 24, 15, have been attributed to him; but they are from lord Brook's Tragedy of Alaham.

THOMAS FULLER, Ba. of Di. *his right hand on a book; 4to. Another; 12mo.*

Collated x8
June, 1631.

Thomas Fuller, prebendary of Salisbury, and rector of Broad Windsor in Dorsetshire, was eminent as a divine; but more eminent as a biographer, and historian. His imagination was lively, his reading extensive, and his me-

* The anonymous poems subjoined to Herbert's were written by Crashaw.

† See the "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope," p. 85.

mory

mory tenacious of what he read. His "History of the Holy War," his "Holy and profane State," his "Church History," his "Pisgah Sight," his "Abel Redivivus," and his "History of the Worthies of England," are the most considerable of his works. Of these, the Church History is the most erroneous; the Pisgah Sight the most exact; and his History of the Worthies the most estimable. He was unhappy in having a vein of wit, as he has taken uncommon pains to write up to the bad taste of his age, which was much fonder of conceit than sentiment. This vicious taste was upon the decline in the reign of Charles I*. Ob. 16 † Aug. 1661, *Æt.* 54.

JOHANNES HALES, colleg. Eton. socius, et ecclési. colleg. Windesoriensis canonicus. *Frontispiece to his Tracts; small 8vo.*

John Hales, styled "the ever-memorable," was, for the brightness and solidity of his genius, the variety and elegance of his learning, and the politeness of his manners, the delight and envy of his contemporaries. His knowledge in divinity and humanity, was a radicated habit, and there was scarce ever any appeal from his judgment as a casuist, or a critic. The greatness of his character has stamped a value upon some of his compositions, which are thought to have but little merit in themselves. His Sermons especially, are exceeded by those of several authors who flourished at the same time. He was, by the prevailing faction in the Civil Wars, ejected from his canonry of Windsor, and his fellowship of Eton College,

Installed at June, 1639.

* "And modes of wit, and modes of science die."

Dr. BROWNE.

† He died according to some accounts the fifteenth of August.

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the only preferments he ever enjoyed. He died very poor, in 1656, in the seventy-second year of his age.

PETER HEYLIN, prebendary of Westminster. See the reign of Charles II.

A FOREIGN DIGNITARY.

GERARDUS JOAN. VOSSIUS; *Sandra (Sandrart) p. A. Bloteling sc. b. fh.*

“ Cerne Palatinæ lector, miracula terræ,
 “ Quem suus haud una perficit arte labor.
 “ Sufficit acta dies aliis, non sufficit illi;
 “ A solida studiis tempora nocte petit.
 “ Quid non exequitur scriptor? Nos sponte fatemur,
 “ Non alia scribi secula posse manu.
 “ Et puer, et juvenis, chartis impalluit, et vir;
 “ Et nunc non alium se cupit esse senex.”

C. Barlaus.

GERARDUS JOAN. VOSSIUS; 4to. *Frontispiece to his “Epistola,” &c. in which are some curious particulars relating to his personal history.*

Gerard John Vossius, professor of history at Leyden, and prebendary of Canterbury, was a man of as great reading, and various learning, as any of his cotemporaries. He was particularly eminent for his knowledge in philology and history, the latter of which was his greatest excellence. He read over the Greek and Latin historians, and passed his judgment upon them all *. He also composed a very ingenious work in thirty-two chap-

* In his books “De Historicis Græcis et Latinis.”

ters,

ters, intitled, "Ars Historica," the first of the kind ever published*. His "Rhetoric" has continued longer in esteem than any other modern book on that subject. We are greatly amazed that one man could have read, but still more, that he could have written so much, and so well†. He complains of the great number of mistakes in ancient and modern authors; but notwithstanding all his care, Bayle, and others, have found many errors in his own writings‡. He came into England to be installed at Canterbury, in 1629. *Ob.* 1650, *Æt.* 73.

JOHANNES PRESTONUS, vir clarissimus; *eight English verses; 4to. Frontisp. to his "New Covenant," &c. in the title to which he is styled chaplain to Charles I. but he more properly belongs to the preceding reign.*

JOHN PRESTON, D. D. *small.*

JOHN PRESTON; *a small oval, in the title to his "Saints Infirmities," 1636; small 8vo.*

John Preston, master of Emanuel College in Cambridge, was first taken notice of by James I. at a public disputation in that university; in which he asserted, that a hound could make a syllogism§. The king, who loved

* Hakewil's "Apol." edit. 1630, p. 251.

† Our wonder will be somewhat abated as to the great number of his writings, when we consider the following anecdote in a MS. of Mr. Ashmole, in his own Museum: he says he had it from Dr. John Pell. "Gerard Vossius wrote his *Adversaria* on one side of a sheet of paper, and joined them together, and "would so send them to the press, without transcribing."

‡ It is with authors, as with men in general, they censure others for faults, to which they not only lie open, but of which they are actually guilty.

§ "An enthymeme, said he, is a lawful syllogism, but dogs can make them. He instanced in a hound, who had the major proposition in his mind, namely, "The hare is gone either this, or that way; and smells out the minor with his "nose, viz. she is not gone that way; and follows the conclusion, Ergo, this "way, with open mouth." Clark's "Lives," fol.—Preston borrowed this argument from Montaigne.

logic

logic and hunting, is supposed from that time, to have had a particular respect for him. Preston was a great patron of the puritan party in the late reign. He frequently attended the court, where he was for some time regarded as a distinguished favourite of the duke of Buckingham *, who thought, by his means, to work the puritans to a compliance with his designs. But Preston, who was as great a politician as the duke, was not to be over-reached. He wrote many practical treatises and sermons, both in English and in Latin. *Ob.* July 20, 1628.

ALEXANDER ROSS, D. D. chaplain to Charles I. See the Interregnum.

"The reverend, faithful, and profitable minister of God's Word, RICHARD SIBBS, D. D. master of Catharine Hall in Cambridge, and preacher in Gray's Inn, London;" *Marshall sc.*

RIC. SIBBS, S. T. D. *engraved in the manner of Gaywood. Frontispiece to his "Commentary on the first Chapter of the second Epistle to the Corinthians," fol. 1655.*

RICHARD SIBBS; *J. Payne sc. 4to.*

RICHARD SIBBS, &c. *12mo.*

This humble and pious man was bred in Saint John's College in Cambridge, where he was eminent for his preaching. In 1618, he was, for his excellent talent that way, chosen preacher of Gray's Inn, and in 1626, elected master of Catharine Hall, to which he was a great benefactor. He found that society in a very declining state; but it soon began to flourish under his care. He was author of several books of practical divinity, of which the

* See Burnet's "History of his own Time," vol. i. p. 19.

most

most noted was his "Bruised Reed," to which Mr. Baxter tells us he in a great measure owed his conversion *. This circumstance alone would have rendered his name memorable. His principal work is his Commentary above mentioned.

ANTHONY TUCKNEY, D. D. master of Emanuel College in Cambridge, and one of the assembly of divines in this reign. See the next.

DANIEL FEATLY, S. T. D. *Æt.* 65; *Marshall f.* 1645; 4to. *Frontispiece to his "Dipper dipped."* There is another print of him lying on his tomb, on which is inscribed his epitaph.

Daniel Featly, or Fairclough, was son of a cook of Corpus Christi College in Oxford, and one of its greatest ornaments †. He had the honour to speak a funeral oration before the College, upon the death of Dr. Rainolds, the celebrated and much lamented master of it: and he entertained the archbishop of Spalato when he was at the university, with a public exercise; on both which occasions he acquitted himself with great applause. He attended Sir Thomas Edmonds in his embassy to France, where he had several disputes with the Sorbonists; as he afterwards had with Fisher, the Jesuit, in England. He was both a vehement, and an acute disputant; qualities which rarely meet in the same person. His writings, which are chiefly controversial, are levelled against the papists, and the sectaries. He so exasperated the latter, that they threw him into prison, where unwholesome air, bad diet, and worse treatment, soon broke his constitu-

* See Baxter's "Life" by himself, fol. or Calamy's "Abridgment."

† The famous Jackson, who stands high in the first class of our English divines, was of the same college, and his cotemporary.

tion,

tion, and hastened his death. A little before he died, he was carried to Chelsea College, of which he was the third and last provost*, and there ended his life. *Ob.* 1645, *Æt.* 65. He was succeeded in his rectory of Lambeth by White, and in that of Acton by Philip Nye.

JOHN LIGHTFOOT, D. D. a very learned divine, and one of the assembly at Westminster. See the next reign.

BRIAN WALTON, D. D. See the Interregnum.

SAMUEL BOLTON, D. D. *Faithorne* *sc.* 4to.
SAMUEL BOLTON, D. D. &c. *Van Hove* *sc.*

Samuel Bolton was minister of St. Martin's, Ludgate. in this reign, and sat in the assembly of divines at Westminster. In the time of the Interregnum, he was preferred to the mastership of Christ's College in Cambridge, in which he succeeded Dr. Bainbrigg. Several authors † speak of him as an excellent preacher and expounder of Scripture, and as of a most exemplary character. *Ob.* 5 Oct. 1654, *Æt.* 48. His funeral sermon was preached by Mr. Edmund Calamy.

THOMAS TAYLOR, S. T. D. *Æt.* 56; *Marshall* *sc.* 4to.

THOMAS TAYLOR, &c. *Lombart* *sc.* *b. sb.*

THOMAS TAYLOR; 8vo. in *Clarke's "Lives,"* &c.

THOMAS TAYLOR, &c. 12mo.

Thomas Taylor, who flourished in this, and the preceding reign, was, for his great knowledge in the Scrip-

* So Wood says; but according to Fuller's "Church History," X. 55, 56, he was the third provost, and Dr. Samuel Wilkinfon the fourth.

† Clarke, Neal, &c.

tures,

tures, styled, "The illuminated Doctor *." He was sometime a preacher at Reading in Berkshire, where his example was observed to have a good effect upon the younger clergy. He was afterwards promoted to the rectory of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, in London. His works, which contain commentaries on several of the Epistles of St. Paul, and other theological pieces, were printed in two volumes folio, 1659. He, and Dr. Thomas Beard of Huntingdon, were joint compilers of "The Theatre of God's Judgments;" a work collected from ancient and modern authors, the fourth edition of which was published in 1648, fol. *Ob.* 1632.

GUIL. GOUGE, S. T. P. &c. *W. Faithorne sc. Frontisp. to his "Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews," 1655, fol. eight English verses.*

GUIL. GOUGE, &c. *from the same plate; nine English verses, different from the former.*

GUIL. GOUGE, &c. *J. Dunstall f.*

GUIL. GOUGE, &c. *Stent; 4to.*

William Gouge was educated at King's College in Cambridge, where he never absented himself from public prayers at the chapel for nine years together, and constantly read fifteen chapters in the Bible every day. He was one of the assembly of divines; and was, with several others, chosen by a committee of parliament, to write annotations on the Bible †. He was forty-five years the laborious, the exemplary, and the much loved minister of St. Anne's, Black Friars, in London, where none ever thought or spoke ill of him, but such as were in-

* Wood says that he excelled in following, and opening an allegory. "Fasti Oxon." vol. I. col. 250.

† Called, "The Assembly's Annotations."

clined to think or speak ill of religion itself. He did his great master's business till his strength absolutely failed him, and then "came to his grave in a full age, like as "a shock of corn cometh in his season *." *Ob.* 1653, *Æt.* 79. I am informed from a manuscript note in a copy of Fuller's "Worthies," in the possession of Sir William Musgrave, Bart. "that he refused the provostship of "King's College in Cambridge, and that he had eight "children, who lived to man's and woman's estate.

TOBIAS CRISP, D. D. *Æt.* 42; *J. S.* (*Sturt*) *fc.* 410. TOBIAS CRISP; *small 8vo.* *Before the third vol. of his Sermons,* 1646.

Tobias Crisp was rector of Brinkworth in Wiltshire, where he was admired for his preaching, and highly esteemed for his hospitality, diligence, and irreproachable behaviour. In the former part of his life, he was professedly an Arminian; but afterwards became a rigid antinomian. In 1642, he left Brinkworth, and retired to London, where his tenets with respect to grace, were presently known, and drew him into a controversy with fifty-two divines. By excessive application, he contracted a distemper that soon brought him to his grave. His Sermons, &c. were reprinted in 1689, with the names of twelve presbyterian and anabaptist ministers prefixed, expressing their approbation of the book. This revived a controversy, in which Mr. Daniel Williams and other persons of note were engaged. The reader may see particulars in the "Biographia Britannica," Artic. TOLAND, note (B). Our author Crisp has been ever regarded as

* Job. V. 26. The text of his funeral sermon, preached by Wm. Jenkyn, who succeeded him as minister of Black Friars.

the

the great champion of antinomianism. *Ob.* 27 Feb. 1642-3.

EDWARDUS SIMPSON, S. T. D. *Æt.* 73; *4to.* *Frontisp.* to his "*Chronicon*," &c.

Edward Simpson, a native of Tottenham in Middlesex, was educated in Trinity College in Cambridge. Having taken the degrees in divinity, he became chaplain to Sir Moyle Finch; and was, by the viscountess Maidstone, his daughter, preferred to the rectory of Eastling in Kent. He was esteemed a good critic in the learned languages, and an excellent historian. He published his "*Church History*," in 1634, and another elaborate work, intitled, "*Chronicon Catholicum ab Exordio Mundi*," &c. Oxon. 1652; fol. Dr. Edward Reynolds, afterwards bishop of Norwich, in his licence for the press, gives this character of it: "*Egregium et absolutissimum opus, summa industria, omnigena eruditione, magno judicio et multorum annorum vigiliis productum.*" He also wrote notes on Horace, Persius, &c. *Ob.* 1652.

Dr. LAUGHTON, (OR LEIGHTON); *Hollar f. a small oval.*

Under the head is the following inscription, which shews how differently authors of libels were treated in the reign of Charles I. from what they have been of late years. "Dr. Laughton, for writing a book called "*Sion's Plea* *," was first, by a warrant from the high-commission court, clapped up in Newgate, for the space of "fifteen weeks, where he suffered great misery and sickness, almost to death; afterwards lost one of his ears

* He, in this book, styles the bishops, "*Men of Blood*," and the queen, "*A Daughter of Heth.*"

" on the pillory, had one of his nostrils slit clean through, was whipped with a whip of three cords knotted, had about thirty-six lashes therewith, was fined ten thousand pounds, and kept prisoner in the Fleet twelve years, where he was most cruelly used a long time, being lodged day and night among the most desperately wicked villains of that whole prison." He was father of Dr. Robert Leighton, the excellent archbishop of Glasgow.

WILLIAM FENNER, B. D. *Æt.* 40, 1640; *Hollar f.* 12mo.

WILLIAM FENNER, B. D. *Æt.* 45, 1645 *; *Hollar f.* 8vo.

William Fenner, a noted puritan divine, received his education at Pembroke Hall in Cambridge. He was preferred to the rectory of Rochford in Kent, by the earl of Warwick, who was a great admirer of his preaching. He wrote a considerable number of practical books; as "Christ's Alarm to drowsy Saints," &c. &c. He was much resorted to as a casuist.

Mr. HERBERT PALMER (B. D.); *small 4to.*

Herbert, son of Sir Thomas Palmer, was educated in the university of Cambridge. He was a man of uncommon learning, generosity, and politeness; and his character, in general, was so good, that bishop Laud, in 1632, presented him to the vicarage of Ashwell in Hertfordshire, though he was professedly of puritan principles †. He sat in the assembly of divines at Westminster; and was one of those that wished for peace, in the time of the Civil War ‡. In 1644, he was, by the

* The date on this print has been altered.

† The archbishop in his defence at his trial, mentioned this as an instance of his impartiality.

‡ "Memoirs of Denzil Hollis," p. 160.

earl

earl of Manchester, appointed master of Queen's College in Cambridge; where he was very attentive to the duties of his office. He was author of the "Memorials of Godliness," the thirteenth edition of which was printed in 1708; and had a considerable share in the "Sabbatum redivivum." He spoke the French language with as much facility as his mother tongue. *Ob.* 1647, *Æt.* 47.

Mr. HENRY SCUDDER, (B. D.) 12mo.

Henry Scudder, an eminent presbyterian divine, was minister of Colingbourne Ducis, in Wiltshire. He was author of a noted book, intitled, "The Christian's daily Walk." This book was translated into High Dutch by Theodore Haak, who also translated the first six books of Milton's "Paradise Lost" into that language, for which performance he was much complimented by Fabricius, a celebrated divine at Heidelberg. The translator is said to have projected the first plan of the Royal Society.

EDMUNDUS CALAMIE, &c. *four English verses*; 12mo.

EDMUND CALAMY, B. D. *R. White sc.* 12mo.

EDMUND CALAMY; with the heads of Jos. Caryl, James Janeway, and Ralph Venning; 8vo.

See an account of the three last persons, in the next reign.

Edmund Calamy was educated at Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, where he laid the foundation of that great learning, for which he was afterwards distinguished. He was sometime domestic chaplain to Nicholas Felton, bishop of Ely; and was, upon the death of William Fenner,

next,

ner, presented, by the earl of Warwick, to the rectory of Rochford, in Kent. His next preferment was to the church of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, where he continued till the time of the ejection of the nonconformists, after the Restoration. His natural and acquired abilities qualified him to be the leader of the presbyterians. He presided over the city ministers in their meetings; was the most active of their members in the assembly of divines; and was, in effect, the Baxter of this reign. But his writings, which are chiefly practical, are not near so numerous as Baxter's. He was one of the writers against the Liturgy*; but was not so captious as some of the nonconformists, who were inclined to quarrel with the *Te Deum*, and "correct the Magnificat," only because they were used in the service of the church of Rome. He dared to censure the conduct of Cromwell to his face; and was never known to be intimidated where he thought his duty was concerned†. He went to see the ruins of the city of London, after the dreadful fire, in 1666; and was so deeply affected with the sight, that it broke his heart‡.

* One of the answers to the book, written by Calamy and his brethren against the Liturgy, was intitled, "A Throat Hapse for the Frogs and Toads that crept abroad croaking against the Common Prayer Book."

† His grandson informs us, that he had general Monck for his auditor, in his own church, soon after the Restoration; and that having occasion to speak in his sermon of filthy lucre, he said, "Some men will betray three kingdoms for filthy lucre's sake; and immediately threw his handkerchief, which he usually waved up and down, while he was preaching, towards the general's pew." Calamy's "Lives of Baxter," &c. II. p. 6.

‡ It is probable, that Mr. Calamy would have been unhappy if he had not seen this horrid spectacle. The ingenious Mr. Burke in his "Enquiry into the Origin of our ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful," supposes, that if the metropolis were destroyed by a conflagration, great numbers, from all parts, would crowd to behold the ruins, and amongst them many who would have been content never to have seen it in its glory§.

§ P. 77, second edit.

EDWARD

EDWARD FINCH, vicar of Christ Church in London, and brother to the lord-keeper; *small, in wood.*

I know no more of him than what I learn from the "Athenæ Oxonienses;" that, in 1630, he succeeded Sampson Price, in the vicarage of Christ Church, London. The latter was, for his writings against popery, styled, "The Maul of Heretics."

WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT, (A. M.) *sitting in a studious posture, with Aristotle's Works open before him; Lombart sc. Frontispiece to his Poems and Plays, 1651; 8vo.*

William Cartwright was son of a gentleman of broken fortune, who was reduced to keep an inn at Cirencester in Gloucestershire. He had the highest reputation of any man of his time in the university of Oxford, for poetry, oratory, and philosophy. His "Royal Slave" was acted before the king and queen, by his fellow-students of Christ Church; of whom the most applauded was Mr. Busby, afterwards the celebrated master of Westminster school. Wit, learning, judgment, elocution, a graceful person and behaviour, occasioned that well known encomium of him from dean Fell, "That he was "the utmost that man could come to." This instance of the perfection of human nature, was also an instance of the vanity of it. He was suddenly snatched away by a fever in the prime of life, on the twenty-ninth of November, 1643, and had the honour to be regretted by his sovereign and his queen, who were in Oxford at the time of his death. Abraham Wright, fellow of St. John's College in that university, published five sermons, in the several styles of bishop Andrews, bishop Hall, Dr. Jasper Mayne,

Mayne, Mr. William Cartwright*, the presbyterians and independents.

GULIELMUS OUGHTRED, *Æt.* 73; *Hollar f.* 1646; *4to.*

Mr. Evelyn tells us, that this print, which was done for his "Clavis," extremely resembles him †.

William Oughtred, rector of Aldbury in Surry, was generally reputed the greatest mathematician of his age and country. He was by no means deficient in the pursuit of such studies as more immediately related to his profession; but seems to have been carried to the mathematics, by an irresistible force of genius. He invented several useful instruments, and composed many excellent pieces on mathematical subjects. But his master-piece is his "Clavis Mathematica," which he drew up for his pupil, the lord William Howard, son of Thomas, earl of Arundel. This work is thought to be so perfect as scarce to admit of improvement; and what serves instead of every other encomium, the general plan of it has been adopted by Sir Isaac Newton. He was the first that gave a turn for mathematical studies to the university of Cambridge; and his "Clavis" was introduced by Seth Ward, who lectured his pupils in it. He sometimes amused himself with archery; but his very study seems to have had a good effect upon his health; as the mathematics were not only recreation to him, but Epicurism. He was sprightly and active at above eighty years of age; and if we may believe Mr. Collier, died in an ecstasy of joy upon hearing of the restoration of Charles II. *Ob.* 1660, *Æt.* 86.

* Two poets, and fellow collegiates.

† "Numismata," p. 341.

JOHN

JOHN TRAPP, A. M. rector of Weston upon Avon, in Warwickshire. See the Interregnum.

FRANCISCUS ROBERTS, A. M. *Æt.* 40, 1648; *Cross sc.* Before his "*Clavis Bibliorum*;" 8vo. See the Interregnum.

RICHARDUS BERNARD, pastor vigilantissimus de Batcombe, 1641; *Hollar f.* 4to. *Frontisp.* to his "*Thesaurus*," &c.

Richard Bernard was twenty-eight years the worthy rector of Batcombe, in the county of Somerset. He was author of "*Thesaurus Biblicus*," a laborious work, formerly much used by way of concordance. He was also author of an "*Abstract and Epitome of the Bible*," which I have seen bound up with old Bibles. In 1627, he published *A Guide to Grand-jurymen, with Respect to Witches*, the country where he lived being, if we may believe Glanvill, formerly much infested with them. He was preceded in his rectory by Dr. Biss, who lived in the time of the Reformation. His successor was Richard Allein, a famous nonconformist, of whom there is an account in the "*Biographia Britannica*." *Ob.* 1641.

JOANNES SYM, rector ecclesiæ Leensis, inter Essexianos, *Ætat.* 56; *Wm. Marshall f.* 1637; 4to.

In the Sion College Catalogue occurs "*Life's Preservative against Self-Killing*, by John Sym, minister of "*Leigh in Essex*;" Lond. 1637; 4to. See also the Bodleian Catalogue.

JOHN FEATLY; a small head, in the title of the following book, of which he was author, viz. "*A Fountain of Tears*," &c. printed at Amsterdam, in 1646; 12mo.

In the "Remembrancer of excellent Men" is the life of Dr. Daniel Featly, by Mr. John Featly, whom I take to be the same person with our author. He was chaplain to Charles I. and II.

GULIELMUS WHATELIE, theologus; *six Latin verses*. Frontispiece to his "*Prototypes, or the primary precedent presidents, out of the Book of Genesis*," 1647; 4to.

William Whatelie, or Whately, a Calvinist, was many years vicar of Banbury in Oxfordshire. His reputation as a preacher was so great, that numbers of different persuasions went from Oxford, and other distant places, to hear him. As he ever appeared to speak from his heart, his sermons were felt as well as heard, and were attended with suitable effects*. His piety was of a very extraordinary strain, as appears from his book "*Of the Cumbers and Troubles of Marriage*." He died the tenth of May, 1639, much lamented by his parishioners. These lines are part of his epitaph:

"It's William Whately that here lies,
"Who swam to's tomb in's people's eyes †."

JOHANNES GOODWIN, *Æt.* 47, 1641; G. G. (Glover) *sc.* 4to. See the Interregnum.

* A neighbouring clergyman being deeply affected with a sermon of his, upon bounty to the poor, went to him after it was ended, and asked him what proportion of his income he ought in conscience to give. Whately advised him not to be sparing; and intimated, that when he was far from being in easy circumstances, he resolved himself to set aside a larger sum than ever, for charitable uses: and that the consequence was, that God blessed and increased the slender heap from which it was taken: and that he was then able to lend ten times as much as he had formerly been forced to borrow. See the story at large in the "*Life of Mr. Jos. Mede*," prefixed to his "*Works*," fol. 1677.

† Several of the poetsasters of the age looked upon this thought as too beautiful to be the property of a single person, and have therefore shared it among them. See the verses on the death of queen Elizabeth, in Camden's "*Remains*," by Philipot, p. 524, or in the "*Royal and Noble Authors*," I. p. 40, second edit.

JOHN

JOHN ROGERS, preacher at Dedham in Essex;
large beard ; 12mo.

John Rogers, a puritan divine, and minister of Dedham in Essex, was as popular a preacher as any of his time. His congregation, upon lecture days, was generally an assemblage from all the country round; and his church was not only thronged, but sometimes surrounded by such as could not get admittance. Calamy, in his account of the life of Mr. Giles Firmin, informs us, "that he
" was converted when he was a school-boy by Mr. John
" Rogers of Dedham. He went late upon a lecture day,
" and crowded to get in. Mr. Rogers taking notice of
" his earnestness, with a youth or two more, for room,
" with his usual freedom cried out, " Here are some
" young ones come for Christ: will nothing serve you
" but you must have Christ? Then you shall have him,"
" &c." which sermon made such an impression upon him,
" that he thence dated his conversion."

HENRICUS BURTON, theol. Cantabrigienfis,
&c. *Glover f. 4to.*

HENRY BURTON; *Hollar f. a small oval, under which is some account of him.*

HENRY BURTON, *Æt. 63, 1640 ; four English verses.*

HENRY BURTON, rector of St. Mathew's, Friday Street;
8vo.

Henry Burton, because he could not arrive at such a height of preferment in the church as he aspired to, conceived an implacable hatred against the church itself. He wrote and preached against the hierarchy, and the administration, with all the spleen of disappointed ambition; and was jointly concerned in a seditious and schismatical libel with Prynne and Bastwick. The punish-

ment of these men, who were of the three great professions, was ignominious and severe; they were pilloried, fined, and banished*. Though they were never objects of esteem, they soon became objects of pity; The indignity and the severity of their punishment gave general offence; and they were no longer regarded as criminals, but confessors.

NICOLAUS LOCKYERUS, minister Anglicanus; *Hollar f.* 1643; 4to. See the Interregnum.

JEREMIAH BURROUGHES, the gospel-preacher to two of the greatest congregations in England, viz. Stepney and Cripplegate, London; *Cross sc. Frontisp. to his "Gospel Worship,"* 1648; 4to.

JEREMIAH BURROUGHES, late minister of the gospel; *T. Cross sc. Frontisp. to his "Saint's Treasury,"* 1656.

JEREMIAH BURROUGHES, late minister, &c. *Gaywood f.* 4to.

Jeremiah Burroughes was educated at Cambridge; but was obliged to quit that university for nonconformity. He, for some time, sheltered himself under the hospitable roof of the earl of Warwick†, and afterwards retired to Holland, and was elected minister of an English congregation at Rotterdam. About the beginning of the Civil War, he returned to England; not to preach sedition, like some of his nonconforming brethren, but peace; for which he earnestly prayed and laboured. His "Irenicum" was one of the last subjects upon which he preached. His incessant labours, and his grief for the distractions of the times, contributed to hasten his death. He was a man of learning, candour, and modesty, and

* They were imprisoned in the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Scilly.

† Calamy's "Sermon at the Earl of Warwick's Funeral," p. 37.

of

of an exemplary and irreproachable life. A considerable number of his practical writings are in print, of which some were published after his decease. *Ob.* 14 Nov. 1646.

HENRY JESSEY, (or JESSIE) *holding a book.*

The print may be placed in this reign, or the Interregnum.

Henry Jeffrey, an eminent puritan divine, received his education in St. John's College in Oxford. He was a noted preacher, and author of several practical pieces, which he distributed among his brethren. The most considerable of his numerous works are, "The Scripture Calendar," &c. which was several times printed: his "Description and Explanation of two hundred and sixty-eight Places in Jerusalem, and the Suburbs thereof." This was likewise reprinted. He also published several tracts relative to the work of grace, and conversion of divers persons, both young and old, besides his own "Experiences." He was also author of "The Lord's loud Call to England: being a true Relation of some late various and wonderful Judgments, or handy Works of God, by Earthquake, Lightning," &c. 1660. "This book (says Mr. Wood) begins with certain matters relating to Oxon, which being very false, the reader cannot otherwise but judge the rest so to be. In 1661, came out an imposture of a most damnable design, called, "Mirabilis Annus, or the Year of Prodigious and Wonders," &c. and in 1662, the first and second part of "Annus mirabilis secundus," and probably other parts, but such I have not yet seen. When these came out, which were advanced by several hands, it was only supposed that Henry Jessie had a principal share in them, &c. At length paying his last debt to
"nature,

“ nature, 4. Sept. 1663, being then accounted the oracle
 “ and idol of the faction, he was, on the seventh of the
 “ same month, laid to sleep with his fathers, in a hole
 “ made in the yard joining to Old Bedlam, near Moor-
 “ fields, in the suburbs of London, attended with a
 “ strange medley of fanatics, (mostly anabaptists) that
 “ met upon the very point of time, all at the same in-
 “ stant, to do honour to their departed brother. Some
 years after, came out “ A short Account of his Life and
 “ Death,” &c. but full of ridiculous and absurd cant-
 “ ings; to which is annexed an Elegy on Mr. William
 “ Bridge.” The foregoing quotation is introduced here,
 as a specimen of the style of Mr. Wood, when he speaks
 of the nonconformists.”

OBADIAH SEDGWICK. See the Interregnum.

SAMUEL FAIRCLOUGH, minister of Ketton
 in Suffolk. See the next reign.

EDMUNDUS GREGORIUS, *Ætat.* 31, 1646.

Edmund Gregory, who was sometime a student in
 Trinity College in Oxford, left the university after he
 had taken one degree in arts. He was author of “ The
 “ Historical Anatomy of Christian Melancholy;” and a
 “ Meditation on Job IX. 4.” printed in one volume octavo,
 to which is prefixed his head. As he is not in the habit
 of a clergyman of the church of England, it is probable
 that he did not receive episcopal ordination*.

* There is a head of Francis de Neville engraved by Hollar in 1644; and another of Thomas Attwood Rotheram, &c. by Marshall. They appear to be puritan divines, but I know nothing of them.

A S E P A-

A S E P A R A T I S T.

WILLIAM AMES, D. D. &c. *Black silk cap, cloak, and ruff; W. Marshall sc. Frontisp. to his "Fresh Suit against Ceremonies;" 4to. 1633.*

William Ames, a learned independent divine, was educated at Christ's College in Cambridge, under the famous William Perkins. He, in the late reign, left the university, and soon after the kingdom, on account of nonconformity, and retired to the Hague. He had not been long resident there, before he was invited to accept of the divinity chair in the university of Franeker in Friesland, which he filled with admirable abilities for above twelve years. His fame was so great, that many came from remote nations to be educated under him. His controversial writings, which compose the greater part of his works, are against the Arminians, and Bellarmine. His pieces relative to the sciences, seem to have been written for the use of his pupils in the university. Towards the close of his life, he removed to Rotterdam, where he died of an asthma, in Nov. 1633 *. As he left the church and kingdom, and was much better known abroad than at home, I have not placed him with the doctors of the established church.

* The following particulars, which were communicated to me by a very learned and ingenious gentleman in my neighbourhood, are not in the article of AMES in the "Biographia Britannica: "The Lectiones in Psalmos Davidis of this author, "were printed at Amsterdam in 1635, and dedicated by Hugh Peters to the magistracy of Rotterdam. In "An Historical and Critical Account of Hugh Peters," Lond. 1751, an octavo pamphlet, is a quotation from a piece of his, "in these words: "Learned Amesius breathed his last breath into my bosom, "who left his professorship in Frizeland to live with me, because of my church's "independency at Rotterdam. He was my colleague, and chosen brother to the "church, where I was an unworthy pastor."

A S C O T C H

A SCOTCH DIVINE, &c.

ALEXANDER HENDERSONUS; *Hollar f.*
1641; *4to.*

Alexander Henderson, the chief of the Scottish clergy in this reign, was learned, eloquent, and polite; and perfectly versed in the knowledge of mankind. He was at the helm of affairs in the general assemblies in Scotland; and was sent into England in the double capacity of a divine and plenipotentiary. He knew how to rouse the people to war, or negotiate a peace. Whenever he preached, it was to a crowded audience; and when he pleaded or argued, he was regarded with mute attention. He preached many sermons, and was concerned in several treatises. Charles I. when he was at Newcastle, in the hands of the army, engaged in a religious dispute with him, in which he had clearly the advantage. Henderson, who had been accustomed to conquer, could not support the thought of being overcome. The disgrace was supposed to have hastened his death*. He is said, before he died, to have expressed some remorse for the part he acted against the king.

1646.
THOMAS MAUROIS, Cantuariæ natus; functus ministr. verbi Dei per annos XXXV. in eccles. Gallobelg. Amst. defunctus V. Aug. 1646, *Æt.* 62; *ruff, &c.* D. *Bru-dringheen p.* A. *Contadus f.*

* "Vita Jo. Barwick," p. 253.

PRIESTS

PRIESTS of the CHURCH of ROME.

Vera effigies reverendi patris AUGUSTINI BAKER;
12mo. This print is uncommon.

David Baker, an English Benedictine monk, of whom Mr. Wood has given us a very circumstantial account, and particularly of his miraculous conversion from atheism to christianity, was educated at Broadgate's Hall *, in the university of Oxford. He afterwards studied at the Temple, where his excellent natural abilities enabled him, in a short time, to make a great proficiency in the law. Soon after his conversion, he went to Italy, where he entered into the order of St. Benedict, having changed his name from David to Augustin. He was, in the late reign, a considerable time resident in England, in the quality of a missionary: but as he was much given to retirement and abstraction, he was, by some of his brethren, thought a very improper person for a mission. He was, for several years, the spiritual director of the English Benedictine Dames at Cambray, and afterwards their confessor. He spent the latter part of his life in London, where he died in 1641. He is said to have been much employed in *mental prayer*; and was author of several books relating to the "Exercises of a Spiritual Life." He wrote an exposition of the famous mystical book, intitled, "Scala Perfectionis," by Walter Hilton. These, and the rest of his works, which are extant, are, as Mr. Wood tells us, "conserved in nine large tomes in folio MSS. in the monastery of English Benedictine nuns at Cambray." He made large collections for an Ecclesiastical History

* Now Pembroke College.

of England, and other subjects of antiquity, in which he was assisted by the most eminent of our antiquaries. But these, which were in six folio volumes, are lost; as are also three large volumes of his translations of the works of "Spiritual Authors." None of his works were ever printed; but Hugh Cressy, in his "Church History of "Britanny," and other writers, have been much indebted to him.

RICHARD CARPENTER, *Æt.* 33; *W. Marshall* *f.* 1641. In the upper part of the print, he is represented kneeling before the pope; just below, is this inscription: "*Mitto te in Angliam, ad pascendos Catholicos, et hæreticos reducendos.*" Frontispiece to his "*Experience, History and Divinity*," in five books, 1642, 8vo. The same book was republished, in 1648, under the title of "*The Downfall of Antichrist*," and dedicated to the parliament. There is a head of him after the dedication of his *Sermon on Genesis*, i 14, intitled, "*Astrology proved harmless, useful, pious*;" 4to. 1657; and another, before his comedy of "*The pragmatical Jesuit*."

Richard Carpenter was, about three years, a scholar of King's College in Cambridge, and studied afterwards in Flanders, Artois, France, Spain, and Italy. He was sent into England by the pope to make proselytes; but from the natural inconstancy of his temper, and the flexibility of his principles, he soon turned protestant, and was presented to the vicarage of Poling, in Suffex. He was alternately a papist and a protestant, three times afterwards, and died in the communion of the church of Rome. He is very differently represented in his portraits. In one, he appears like a dull and formal clergyman; in another, with all the spirit of an enterprising missionary. His writings are a medley, perfectly suitable to his character. He was living in 1670. See the next reign.

THOMAS ALBIUS, (WHITE) Anglus; natus 1588,
Ob. 1680, *Æt.* 92; *Vertue* *sc.* 12mo.

Thomas White, an eminent philosopher and divine, and a secular priest of the church of Rome, was son of Richard White of Hutton in Essex, Esq. by Mary, daughter of the famous Edmund Plowden, author of the Reports. He was particularly intimate with the celebrated Hobbes of Malmesbury, with whom his friendship commenced very late in life. When they were above eighty years of age, they frequently met and wrangled as philosophers, but agreed perfectly well as friends. He wrote against Glanvill's book, intitled, "The vanity of dogmatizing," and several other pieces, published abroad. He applied himself more to philosophy than to divinity, and was, by many, thought not inferior to Hobbes himself, of whom he had often the advantage in disputation. He died according to Wood, July 6, 1676, *Æt.* 94.

Sir TOBIAS * MATTHEWS, Knt. *J. Gamman*
sc. 12mo. *Before his "Letters."*

Tobie, son of the excellent Tobie Matthew†, archbishop of York, was educated at Christ Church in Oxford, of which he was matriculated a member at eleven years of age. While he was at the university, he was reputed an acute logician, and a good orator; and his father conceived the greatest hopes of him from his forward and lively parts. To complete his education, he went abroad; and was, by Parsons, the Jesuit, seduced to the church of Rome, and persuaded to enter into the society of Jesus. He appears, like many of his fraternity, to have been a

* He spelt his name Tobie Matthew. In the "Biographia," VI. 4048, he is styled "a jesuited priest."

† His name was so spelt by himself.

much greater politician than divine; though among the various things that he amused himself with, divinity had its turn. His excellent constitution required but few hours sleep, which he frequently took in a great chair; and rising by break of day, he dipped his head in cold water*. He was then fresh as the morning, and in spirits to write panegyrics upon lady Carlisle†, or pursue whatever else his volatile genius led him to. He was often a spy upon such companies as he was admitted into upon the foot of an agreeable companion; and with the most vacant countenance, would watch for intelligence to send to Rome. He affected much to whisper in public, and often pretended to discover secrets, when he was only fishing for them. We find him much at court, and deeply immersed in politics, in this and the former reign. *Ob.* 13 Oct. 1655. See Class X.

“Vera effigies R^{di}. P. AMBROSII BARLO, presbyteri, et monachi congregationis Anglicanæ, ordinis S^{ci}. Benedicti, qui pro Christi fide, sanguinem fudit Lancastriæ, in Anglia, 10 Septembris, 1641, *Æt.* 55.” in 18vo.

FRANCIS BEL, *a friar; a rope about his neck, and a knife in his breast; executed,* 1643.

THOMAS COLMAN, *a friar. He died in prison,* 1644.

POWEL, alias MORGAN, of the order of St. Benedict. *Executed at Tyburn, June 30, 1646, in the fifty-second year of his age; 12mo.*

* He, from his own experience, wrote a book to shew “the benefit that proceeds from washing the head every morning with cold water.”

† He wrote “The character of the most excellent Lady, Lucy, Countess of Carlisle,” of whom he was a great admirer. See his “Letters,” 1660; 8vo.

The

The condition of a missionary, in the beginning of this reign, was very different from what it was in the latter end of it; when religious zeal against popery was heightened and inflamed with all the rage of faction. If a Turkish dervise had then preached Mahomet in England, he would probably have met with much better treatment than a popish priest.

C L A S S V.

COMMONERS in great EMPLOYMENTS.

Sir JOHN COKE, secretary of state; *G. White f. b. fb. mezz.*

Sir JOHN COKE, &c. *Sturt fc. 8vo.*

Sir John Coke, master of requests, was, upon the death of Sir Albert Moreton, preferred to the office of secretary of state. He was a man of considerable experience; and from long habit, more than from any extraordinary natural abilities, became a good proficient in politics, as far as they related to this kingdom: but as to foreign interests and connexions, the knowledge of which must ever have been essential to the secretary's office, he was totally ignorant. He was removed from his place to make room for Sir Henry Vane the elder, who was promoted by the interest of the queen.

Sir HENRY VANE, Knt. of Raby Castle (secretary of state, and treasurer of the household); *b. fb.*

Sir Henry Vane, secretary of state, was a man of parts, industry, and activity; but artful, insidious, and unforgiving. He is supposed, with design, to have demanded twelve subsidies for the king, in stead of six; which threw
the

the house of commons into a violent ferment, and was one of the more immediate causes of the Civil War. At the trial of his enemy, the earl of Strafford, he caused to be produced a paper of minutes pretended to have been taken at the council-board, which contained expressions said to be uttered by the earl, and which were styled treasonable: this was, by the parliament, admitted as equivalent to two witnesses. In how different degrees of estimation do we hold the characters of Sir Henry Vane, and the earl of Strafford; and how little was the secretary regarded by the prime minister? Yet we see that even the life of a greater man, may be in the power of a less, and especially if the latter should happen to be devoid of principles. Sir Henry, who was deprived of his places for the part he acted against the earl of Strafford, was succeeded in the secretary's office by the lords Falkland and Digby, and Sir Edward Nicholas. See an account of the last mentioned person in the next reign.

“ Sir PHILIP PERCIVAL, Knt. register of the
 “ court of wards *, and one of the most honourable privy-
 “ council to Charles I. born 1559, died 1647;” *Ant. Vandyck*
p. C. Lempriere del. W. Hen. Toms sc. 1738. Engraved for lord
Egmont's “History of the House of Tvery,” a book extremely rare,
of which I have seen only one copy, which is in the possession of Mr.
Walpole. Several portraits were engraved for this History.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL, Esq. agent at the court of Brussels, for Charles I. See the former reign †.

“ D. BALTHAZAR GERBERIUS, Eques Au-
 “ ratus, primus, post renovationem Foederis cum Hispania-

* In Ireland.

† It appears from the monumental inscriptions in the church of Easthamstead in Berkshire, that he was grandfather to Sir William Trumbull, the friend of Mr. Pope.

“ rum

"rum rege, anno 1630, a potentissimo et serenissimo Carolo, Magnæ Britanniar, Franciar, et Hyberniar rege, Bruxellas prolegatus; A°. 1631, Æt. 42, 1634;" *Vandyck p. P. Pontius sc. h. sb.*

The late prince of Wales had the family of Gerbier, a fine original, by Vandyck, which had successively passed under the names of several English families, but was, at last, ascertained by Vertue, with this, and another portrait*. It is now in the possession of Sir Samson Gideon. A print has been lately engraved from it by Walker.

Balthazar Gerbier, a native of Antwerp, came into England in the late reign. He attended the king, when prince of Wales, and the duke of Buckingham, into Spain; and was secretly an agent in the treaty of marriage with the infanta, though he only appeared in the character of a painter. In 1628, Charles conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and afterwards employed him at the court of Brussels, where he was resident several years. See more of him in the Class of Artists.

MEMBERS of the HOUSE of COMMONS.

EDWARD HYDE, Esq. afterwards Sir Edward Hyde, and earl of Clarendon, a distinguished member of the house of commons. The heads of him belong to the reign of Charles II.

We see, in the instance of the celebrated person before us, as well as in many others, that the exertion of genius depends more upon chance or opportunity, than upon nature itself. The divisions and distractions of his country called forth the talents of this excellent man.

* "Anecdotes of Painting," II. p. 61. edit. I.

He

He had a principal share as a speaker, a writer, and an actor, in the transactions of this reign; and was thereby qualified to enrich the world with one of the best histories it ever saw.

JOHN PYM, Esq. *Bower p. Glover f. 8vo.*

JOHANNES PYM, Edelman, &c. *Bower p. Copied from Glover.*

Maitre PIN, (Pym) &c. *in a fur gown; 4to. A scarce and curious print.*

JOHN PYM, Esq. *Houbraken sc. In the possession of Thomas Hales, Esq. Illust. Head.*

JOHN PYM, Esq. *Hollar f. small oval.*

JOHN PYM, Esq. *Vandergucht sc. 8vo.*

John Pym, Esq. member for Tavistock in Devonshire, was the greatest leader of the house of commons in the long parliament. He was a remarkable instance of what strength of parts and force of eloquence could effect. He was commonly called "King Pym," and seemed alone capable of overturning the throne. His personal weight was superior to authority; but he was thought by many to have made a very ill use of his power. His intent was to reform, not to abolish the government; but he was a principal engine in bringing about a revolution which he never intended, and which he did not live to see. He died of an impostume in his bowels*, the eighth of December, 1643. His excessive application to public affairs, is supposed to have hastened his death.

JOHANNES HAMPDEN, vindex libertatis; *Audran sc. De picta tabella apud virum illustrem Richardum Ellys baronetum; h. sb. In Peck's "Life of Milton."*

* Birch's "Lives of illust. Persons," p. 80. Lord Clarendon, and the author of the "Mercurius Rusticus," say, that he died of the Morbus pediculofus.

JOHN

JOHN HAMDEN, *in armour*; *Houbraken* sc. 1740; *Illust. Head.*

This is not from the same original as the above, which represents him younger.

JOHN HAMDEN, Esq. *M. Vandergucht* sc. 8vo.

JOHN HAMDEN received the honourable appellation of Patriot Hamden, for his spirited and judicious defence of the laws and liberties of his country, in opposition to the illegal and oppressive tax of ship-money. He argued the case with the judges for twelve days together, in the exchequer chamber, and had more reason to triumph, from his superiority in the argument, than the crown had from its victory in the cause. He had the command of a regiment of foot in the Civil War, and received his death's wound, bravely fighting, in Chalgrave field, in Oxfordshire. He was regarded by his friends as a martyr to liberty. Baxter has therefore placed him with the saints in heaven*, and lord Cobham with the worthies in his Elysium at Stow†. His patriotism has been suspected; and indeed it appears not to have been without ambition; but patriotism it undoubtedly was‡. *Ob.* June 24, 1643.

Sir HENRY VANE; *P. Lely* p. *Houbraken* sc. 1642; *Illust. Head.* *In the collection of the earl of Orford.*

Sir HENRY VANE, the younger. *From an original painting*; 8vo.

* "Saint's Everlasting Rest," p. 82, 83.

† Under his bust is this inscription:

"JOHN HAMPDEN,

"Who with great spirit, and consummate abilities, began a noble opposition to an arbitrary court, in defence of the liberties of his country; supported them in parliament, and died for them in the field."

‡ If the virtues of patriots and heroes were abstracted from vanity and ambition, they would shrink into a very narrow compass: unmixed virtues are almost as rare as unmixed substances.

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U

Sir

Sir Henry Vane, a chief of the independent party, and a principal leader of the house of commons, was one of those singular characters that are seen but once in an age, and such an age as that of Charles I. It is hard to say whether he were a more fantastic visionary, or profound politician. He did not, like the generality of enthusiasts, rely supinely on heaven, as if he expected every thing from thence; but exerted himself, as if he intirely depended on his own activity. His enthusiasm seems never to have precipitated him into injudicious measures, but to have added new powers to his natural sagacity. He mistook his deep penetration for a prophetic spirit, and the light of his genius for divine irradiation. The Solemn League and Covenant was the issue of his prolific brain, which teemed with new systems of politics and religion. He preserved a uniformity of character to the last, and died in expectation of the crown of martyrdom. Beheaded the fourteenth of June, 1662. See the Interregnum, Class IX.

NATHANAEL FIENNES, one of the parliamentary leaders. See the Interregnum, Class II.

DENZIL HOLLES possessed, in a high degree, that intrepidity for which his family has been remarkable. He was very active in parliament, as long as the presbyterians, of whom he was regarded as the leader, had any sway. That party for a considerable time, went hand in hand with the independents; but towards the conclusion of the war, they separated, and hated each other with all the animosity of brothers. See the next reign, Class III.

EDMUND LUDLOW, knight of the shire for the county of Wilts. See Class V. of the Interregnum.

“ EDWAR-

"EDWARDUS DERING, de Surenden Dering, "in comitatu Cantii, miles et baronettus; pro comitatu "prædicto miles ad parliamentum, 1640;" *C. Johnson p. G. Glover sc. Frontisp. to his "Speeches in Matters of Religion," 1642; 4to.*

EDWARDUS DERING, &c. *Copied from the above; Moncornet exc. 4to.*

Sir EDWARD DERING; *Hollar f. a small oval.*

EDWARDUS DERING, &c. *12mo.*

Sir Edward Dering, a man of parts and eloquence, was a great friend to the constitution, and no less an enemy to the exorbitancies of the administration. He entered with zeal into the business of reforming abuses; but was carried by his vanity further than he at first intended to go. His principal motive, according to lord Clarendon, for bringing the bill for extirpating bishops, deans, and chapters, into the house of commons, was the application of two lines of Ovid*, which he thought a very pretty introduction to an harangue. Upon the erection of the royal standard at Nottingham, he entered into the service of the king, raised a regiment of horse at his own expence, and commanded it in person. He appears to have been loyal from principle, though some imputed his loyalty to levity. He was a great sufferer in the royal cause, by imprisonment, sequestration, and plunder. Echard says that he entered into priest's orders, and became "an earnest suitor for the deanery of Canterbury; but being disappointed, turned again from the king, and ended his days in obscurity†." This is of very doubtful authority; justice seems to be done to his memory, in an anonymous letter, published by Hearne, at the end of his preface to "Tho. Sproutti Chronica."

* "Metamorph." lib. I. ver. 190, 191.

† "Hist. of Eng." p. 609.

Sir BENJAMIN RUDYERD, a great speaker in the house of commons. See Class VIII.

JOHN SELDEN, the learned lawyer, was sometimes a speaker in parliament against the court, and great attention was always paid him, on account of his excellent knowledge of the constitution. He pleaded as counsel for Hamden, in the famous trial concerning ship-money; was very active against the earl of Strafford, and archbishop Laud; and a principal instrument in depriving the bishops of their votes. See the next Class.

EDMUND WALLER, who had a rich vein of eloquence, as well as poetry, distinguished himself as a speaker in parliament, before he arrived at the age which is now requisite for admission into that great assembly. See Class IX.

Sir NATHANAEL BARNARDISTON, knight of the shire for Suffolk. See Class VIII.

Sir ROBERT HARLEY, knight of the shire for Hereford. See Class VIII.

OLIVER CROMWELL, who had been long used to farming in the country, made a very uncouth appearance at his first coming into the house of commons*. "Who (says Dr. South) that had beheld such a bankrupt, beggarly fellow, as Cromwell, first entering the parliament-house, with a thread-bare torn cloak, and a greasy hat, (and perhaps neither of them paid for) could have suspected, that in the space of so few years, he should, by the murder of one king, and the banishment of another, ascend the throne, be invested in the royal robes, and want no-

* See a picturesque description of his person, in Sir Philip Warwick's "Memoirs."

"thing

"thing of the state of a king, but the changing of his hat
"into a crown *."

Sir JOHN HOTHAM, (a member of the house of commons) governor of Hull; *on horseback; &c.*

Sir John Hotham, a man of a timid and irresolute nature, and without any firm principles of attachment to the king or parliament, was, by the latter, appointed governor of the town of Hull, the most considerable magazine of arms and ammunition in the kingdom. Charles, perceiving to what lengths the commons were proceeding, was determined to seize this fortress; but was peremptorily refused admittance, when he appeared before it in person, by the governor, who was instantly proclaimed a traitor. Though Hotham was employed, he was not trusted: his son, who was much more devoted to the parliament, was a constant check and spy upon him. At length, both father and son were prevailed upon to listen to the overtures of some of the royalists, and to enter into a correspondence with them. This quickly brought them to the block. They died unlamented by either party; and were, by many, regarded as victims to the just vengeance of heaven, rather than martyrs to the royal cause. *Ob.* Jan. 1644-5.

ISAAC PENNINGTON, member of parliament for the city of London. See Class VIII.

* "Sermons," I. p. 311. As Dr. South was a severe satirist, we must make some allowance for this description, which he has made somewhat *outré* to answer his purpose.

C L A S S

CLASS VI.

MEN of the ROBE.

THOMAS, lord COVENTRY, lord-keeper; *J. Houbraken sc. 1741. In the possession of William Cooper, Esq. Illust. Head.*

THOMAS COVENTRY, &c. *C. Johnson p. Vandergucht sc. 8vo.*

Promoted
Nov. 1,
1625.

Created a
baron the
tenth of
April, 1628.

It was the singular felicity of the lord-keeper Coventry to have raised himself to his high office, by his great knowledge of the laws; to have adorned it by the most exact and impartial correction of the abuses of them; and to have died when law and equity were themselves hastening to a dissolution. *Ob. 14 Jan. 1639-40.* Dorothy, his youngest daughter, wife of Sir John Packington, of Westwood in Worcestershire, was supposed to be the author of "The whole Duty of Man." It is certain that a copy of it in her hand-writing, was found at Westwood*.

JOHN FINCH, lord Finch, of Fordwich (lord-keeper); *E. Bower p. Hollar f. a small oval.*

Promoted
23 Jan.
1639-40.

The character of lord Finch was just the reverse of that of his predecessor. He was one of those men, who, with some parts, and more vanity, fancy themselves qualified for the highest offices, without the due methods of study and preparation. He wrested the laws to a perverse meaning, to answer the purposes of a despotic court;

* Ballard's "Memoirs." William Chappel, bishop of Cork and Ross in Ireland, was, by some, supposed to be the author of that excellent book. It has also been attributed to archbishop Frewen.

and

and was ever an advocate for ship-money, or any other illegal imposts. Soon after the meeting of the long-parliament, the apprehension of being brought to severe justice, hurried him into a foreign country, and he died in exile. There is a print of him with "Finch's wings, flying to a Windy Bank:" i. e. to Sir Francis Windesbank.

Sir EDWARD LITTLETON, lord chief-justice of the common-pleas, afterwards lord Littleton of Mounslow in Salop, lord-keeper of the great seal; *A. Vandyck p.*

Sir EDWARD LITTLETON, &c. *Vandyck p. R. Williams f. h. Sh. mezz.*

This print, which is well executed, is extremely scarce. Mr. Walpole and Mr. West have each a proof *.

Sir EDWARD LITTLETON, &c. *Voorst sc.*

EDWARD LITTLETON, &c. lord-keeper; *Peake; h. Sh.*

EDWARD LITTLETON, &c. lord-keeper; *Stent; 12mo.*

There is an original of him in the long-gallery at Goringhambury.

Edward, lord Littleton, was descended from the famous judge Littleton, author of the "Tenures," and was himself as eminent a lawyer. "His very name, says "Lloyd, carried an hereditary credit with it†:" and the world knows, that the credit of it was never higher than it is at present. Sir Edward Coke, who was far from be-

Promoted,
23 Jan.
1640-1.
Creat. ba.
ron, 18
Feb. 28
Car. I.

* It may not be improper here to inform some of my readers, that a *proof-print* is one of the first that are taken from a copper-plate. It is generally known by the blackness of the impression, and having no inscription, which is supposed to be added afterwards. But a *proof*, simply, is used for any print wrought off from a copper-plate, and answers to a copy of a book wrought off at the printing press.

† "State Worthies," p. 1003.

ing

ing inclined to speak too favourably of any person of his own profession, styled him "a well poised and "weighed man;" and he is known to have held the balance of justice even, when there was the greatest need of a steady hand. As long as he kept the seal, he was careful never to misapply it; and when he could keep it no longer, he, with his own hands, delivered it to the king. He died the twenty-seventh of August, 1645, and was then colonel of a regiment of foot in Oxford. His principal work is his "Reports," published in 1683, fol.

RANULPHUS CREW, eques auratus, nuper capitalis justiciarius ad placita coram rege tenenda assignatus; *W. Hollar f. 1664.*

This, and several other good heads of judges, by Hollar, are in Sir William Dugdale's "Origines Judiciales," fol.

Promoted,
26 Jan.
1624.

Sir Randolph Crew was, in 1626, removed from his place, for not promoting the loan. His example was followed but by two or three only of the judges. The rest were willing to keep their places; and soothed their consciences, by altering a clause in their patent*: as if there were any material difference betwixt breaking laws already made, and making new ones without proper authority.

ROBERTUS HEATH, justiciarius, &c. *Hollar f. b. lb. ubi supra.*

Promoted,
26 Oct.
1631.

Sir Robert Heath was, by the interest of the duke of Buckingham, made attorney-general in the reign of James I. †; and in that of Charles, constituted lord chief;

* May's "Breviary of the Hist. of the Parl." p. 7.

† Sir Anthony Weldon tells us, that Sir Robert Heath and lord Bacon paid pensions to the duke of Buckingham, out of their places: but we must be cautious in

justice of the common-pleas. In October, 1634, he was removed from his office, and was in 1640 made a justice of the king's-bench. Lloyd speaks of him as a man of a conscientious character; but he is contradicted by other writers. His words are, "When he doubted his majesty was advised to press too much upon the subjects, he, rather than go against his conscience, quitted his place of chief-justice of the king's-bench*." According to the earl of Clarendon, he was made lord chief-justice of that court, to attain the earl of Essex, and many others, who were then in arms against the king†. It is certain, whatever his character was, that he was obnoxious to the parliament, and that he fled into France. He died at Caen, in 1649. He was author of "Maxims and Rules of Pleading," 1694; 8vo.

Sir RICHARD HUTTON, one of the justices of the king's-bench; *W. Hollar f. a small oval.*

Sir Richard Hutton, who looked with more reverence upon the laws, than upon the king, pleaded for Hamden in the famous case of ship-money. Charles, who knew his inflexible character, still continued to call him "The honest judge." This excellent lawyer, and good man, died in February, 1638. He made it his request, that no sermon should be preached at his funeral, though many of the clergy were very ready to do that office for him. His virtues, which could not be concealed, suffi-

Promoted
3 May,
1617.

in giving credit to this author, who was inclined to think and believe too much ill of mankind, always to do them justice. "Court and Character of King James," p. 129.

* "Memoirs," p. 584. He was not then chief-justice of the king's-bench. See the Summary of the Hist. of England, at the end of Rapin's Hist. See also the "Lives of the Chancellors," Artic. FINCH.

† Clarendon, II. p. 42. He is there said to have succeeded Sir John Bramstone, who was lord chief-justice of the king's-bench.

ciently spoke for themselves †. His "Argument," &c. concerning ship-money, was published in quarto, in 1641. His "Reports" have been twice printed; the last edition in 1682, fol.

GULIELMUS JONES, eques auratus; et utriusque banci justiciarius; *W. Sherwin sc. Before his "Reports;" fol.*

Promoted to the common-pleas, the sixteenth of Oct. 1624. To the king's-bench, the third of April, 1627.

Sir William Jones was author of "Reports of divers special Cases in the King's Bench and Common Pleas, from the eighteenth of King James I. to the sixteenth of King Charles I." in French, folio. This book is cited as *First Jones's Reports*, to distinguish it from the Reports of Sir Thomas Jones, who flourished in the reign of Charles II. *Ob.* 1640.

GEORGIUS CROKE, eques auratus, et utriusque banci justiciarius; *Vaughn sc. h. 8v.*

Sir GEORGE CROOKE (Croke); *Hollar f. a small oval.*

GEORGIUS CROKE; *Gaywood f. h. 8v.*

GEORGIUS CROKE; *R. White sc. h. 8v.*

This, and the other heads, are before his "Reports."

Promoted to the common-pleas the eleventh of Feb. 1623. To the king's-bench, the ninth of Oct. 1628.

Sir George Croke, son of Sir John Croke of Chilton, in Buckinghamshire, joined to a very uncommon natural

† I would have every man's virtues do the same; and am not at all concerned that funeral sermons are now disused; though I have good materials of that kind by me, and the practice of preaching them would be a considerable augmentation of a small vicarage. It is always expected that *something handsome* should be said of the deceased; and it is sometimes impossible for a preacher to satisfy his conscience, and the expecting part of his audience. I was lately credibly informed, that an honest clergyman in the country was obliged to preach a sermon at the funeral of a person, who had very few virtues to counterbalance a great number of notorious vices; and that he summed up a very ambiguous panegyric on him, which consisted almost wholly of negatives, by saying, that "As the world goes, he was a tolerably honest man."

capacity,

capacity, all the industry requisite to make a figure in his profession; and what was more to his honour than both, an invincible integrity. He pleaded with his usual ability against ship-money; and his arguments in that case are published with Sir Richard Hutton's. He died the fifteenth of February, 1641. His "Reports," in three volumes, folio, were published after his decease, by Sir Harbottle Grimston, his son-in-law: the third edition was printed 1683. Of the same family was — Croke, Esq. of Chilton, who was notorious for swearing a robbery against the parson of his parish, with whom he had a quarrel about tithes. The trial, which contains a curious relation of much artful villany, and as artful a discovery of it by the judge, is in print.

Sir ROBERT BARKLEY, (BERKELEY) one of the justices of the king's-bench; *W. Hollar f. a small oval.*

Sir Robert Berkeley was, for his resolution in the case of ship-money, voted guilty of high-treason by the commons, the thirteenth of February, 1641; and the next day, he was arrested in his seat in the king's-bench, by the usher of the black-rod, and carried to prison.

Promoted
the eleventh
of Oct.
1632.

Sir WILLIAM NOY, attorney-general; *G. Johnson p. 870.*

WILLIAM NOY, attorney-general to Charles I. *large ruff.*
Before his "Compleat Lawyer," 8vo.

William Noy, attorney-general, was, for his quick apprehension, solid judgment, and retentive memory, equal, at least, to any of the lawyers of his time. But with all these great qualities, he had no amiable ones: he was ill-natured, haughty, and unpolite. He had the principal hand in the most oppressive expedients for raising money for the king, and seems not to have had the least notion

Promoted
1631.

of public spirit. He was, in a word, a man of an enlarged head, and a contracted heart*. See an account of his learned and judicious works, in the "Athenæ Oxon." *Ob.* 9 August, 1634.

DAVID JENKINS, a judge in the civil (common) law; *4to.*

DAVID JENKINS, &c. *six English verses; W. M. (Marshall) sc. 12mo.*

DAVID JENKINS; *frontispiece to his Works, 1681; 12mo.*

David Jenkins, a Welsh judge, imprisoned and condemned several persons for bearing arms against Charles I. for which he was sent to the Tower. When he was brought to the bar of the house of commons, he peremptorily disowned their jurisdiction. Expecting daily to be hanged, he came to a resolution to suffer with the Bible under one arm, and Magna Charta under the other. His vindication of himself, and several other occasional pieces of his writing, were printed in *12mo.* 1648, with his head by Marshall. *Ob.* 1663, *Æt. circ.* 81†. Ant. Wood, for reflecting on the earl of Clarendon, in his account of this judge, in the "Athenæ Oxonienses," was sentenced to have a copy of that book burnt, to be fined thirty-four pounds, and expelled the university of Oxford.

* Howel informs us, that his heart was literally contracted; "that it was shrivelled like a leather penny purse, when he was dissected." See Howel's "Letter to lord Savage," vol. I. p. 241, which contains some particulars relative to the above character.

† Capt. Jenkins, his great grandson, had his ears cut off, in the reign of George II. by a captain of a Spanish ship, who insultingly bid him carry them to the king, his master: to this Mr. Pope alludes:

———— "The Spaniard did a waggish thing;
"Who cropt our ears, and sent them to the king."

RICHARDUS

RICHARDUS BROWNLOW, armiger, capitalis protonotarius in curia de Banco; *T. Crofs sc. 4to. Frontisp. to his "Brevia Judicialia," fol.*

RICHARDUS BROWNLOWE, &c. *T. Crofs sc. 4to. somewhat different from the former. Before his "Declarations and Pleadings;" 4to.*

Both these prints are evidently after an original of him at Belton, in the library of Sir John Cuff, Bart. speaker of the house of commons. They are dated, *Ætat. 86*; but it appears from the original, that he was not so old, when that was painted.

Richard Brownlowe, Esq. prothonotary of the king's-bench, was founder of the Tyrconnel family. Besides the abovementioned works, he was author of a "Book of Entries," and joint-author with J. Goldsborough, Esq. of a book of "Reports." See Worrall's "Catalogue of Law Books."

JOHN BRADSHAW, serjeant at law. See Class XII.

JOHANNES SELDENUS; ex tabula, in Bibliotheca Bodleiana; *Van Dyck p. Faber junr. f. 1713; 4to.*

JOHANNES SELDENUS, jureconsultus; *Lely p. Vertue sc. 1725; b. sb.*

JOHANNES SELDENUS. *Before Dr. Pococke's Edition of "Eutychius," fol.*

JOHANNES SELDENUS; *Burghers sc. In the frontispiece to the "Catalogue of the Bodleian Library," with the founder, and principal benefactors.*

JOHANNES SELDENUS; *Van Hove sc. 1677; 12mo.*

JOHANNES SELDENUS; *R. White sc. b. sb.*

John Selden, sometimes styled "The great dictator of learning of the English nation," and pronounced by
Grotius,

Grotius, his antagonist, to be the glory of it; was a man of as extensive and profound knowledge, as any of his age. He was thoroughly skilled in every thing that related to his own profession; but the general bent of his studies, was to sacred and profane antiquity. The greater part of his works are on uncommon subjects. Like a man of genius, he was not content with walking in the beaten track of learning, but was for striking out new paths, and enlarging the territories of science. His "Divine Right of Titles" gained him more enemies than any of his works, and his "Mare Liberum" did him the most honour *. Towards the close of his life, he saw the emptiness of all human learning; and owned, that out of the numberless volumes he had read and digested, that nothing stuck so close to his heart, or gave him such solid satisfaction, as a single passage out of St. Paul's Epistles †. Ob. 30 Nov. 1654. His works were published in three volumes, folio, by Dr. David Wilkins, 1725.

WILLIAM PRYNNE, Esq. oval; Stent; another, *Æt.* 40, 1640; four *English verses*.

WILLIAM PRYNNE; *Hollar f. a small oval. Under the print, is an account of his being pilloried, fined, and imprisoned, for writing his "Histrio-Mastix," &c.*

WILLIAM PRYNNE, barrister at law; 8vo. *In lord Clarendon's "History."*

In the Bodleian Gallery at Oxford, is a portrait said to be of him; but I believe it to be of some other person. It belonged to the late Dr. Rawlinson.

William Prynne, a man of sour and austere principles, took upon himself the office of censor, and boldly stepped

* Written against Grotius, of whom he had the advantage.

† Titus II. 11, 12, 13, 14.

forth to correct every enormity in church and state. He wrote against bishops, players, long hair, and love-locks; and was therefore dignified by his party, with the appellation of Cato. He was a man of great reading; and there appear in his writings a copiousness without invention, and a vehemence without spirit. Mr. Wood supposes that he wrote a sheet for every day of his life, computing from the time of his arrival at man's estate. He says, "His custom was, when he studied, to put on a long quilted cap, which came an inch over his eyes, serving as an umbrella to defend them from too much light; and seldom eating a dinner, would every three hours, or more, be maunching a roll of bread, and now and then refresh his exhausted spirits with ale*." To this Butler seems to allude, in his address to his muse:

"Thou that with ale, or viler liquors,
"Didst inspire Withers, Prynne, and Vicars;
"And teach them, though it were in spight
"Of nature, and their stars, to write."

This voluminous rhapsodist gave his works, in forty volumes folio and quarto, to the society of Lincoln's Inn. There is a catalogue of them in the "Athenæ Oxonienses." The most valuable of his performances by far, is his "Collection of Records," in four large volumes, which is a very useful work. *Ob.* 24 Oct. 1669.

Sir GEORGE STRODE, utter barrister of the Middle Temple. See the Interregnum, Class IX.

THOMAS FIDELL, of Furnival's Inn. Gent. See the Interregnum.

ROBERT DOVER, attorney. See Class XII.

* "Athenæ Oxon." II. col. 434.

S C O T C H

SCOTCH LAWYERS.

Sir ALEXANDER GIBSON (his name not inscribed); *R. White* *sc.* judge's robes; laced cap; large beard.

Sir Alexander Gibson, of Drune, one of the senators of the college of justice; was author of "Decisions of the Lords of Council in Scotland, in cases of importance, from July, 1641, to 1642, with the Defenders and Pursuers Names," fol. Edinburgh, 1690. The head is prefixed to this book.

THOMAS CRAIG, of Ricartoun. See the reign of James the first.

CLASS VII.

OFFICERS of the ARMY, and NAVY.

FIRST DIVISION.

OFFICERS of the KING'S ARMY.

As the generality of the persons mentioned in the ensuing Class were soldiers by accident, the accounts of them will, for the most part, be found in other Classes: most of the general officers are placed here.

" Sir JOHN BURG H, knight *, descended from the house of the lord Burgh, and heir-male to the barony; captain of an English foot company, in the United Pro-

* He is placed here in order of time, not to interfere with the officers who commanded in the Civil War.

" vinces;

"vinces; governor of Frankendale; colonel of a regiment of foot in the expedition with count Mansfield; colonel-general in the isle of Rhee, where he was slain with a musket bullet, September 11, 1627." *T. Cecil* *fc.*

John, son of William, lord Burgh, descended from the brave Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, and lady Catharine Clinton, daughter of Edward, earl of Lincoln, who was made lord high-admiral of England by Edward VI. This Sir John Burgh was lieutenant-general to Sir Walter Raleigh, in his expedition to Panama. In his return, he took the Madre de Dios, belonging to Portugal; then reckoned the greatest prize that ever was brought to England. In the reigns of James and Charles I. he was engaged in several unsuccessful expeditions; but that they were so, was by no means owing to himself, who had every qualification of a foldier.

THOMAS HOWARDUS, comes Arundeliæ et Surriæ, &c. An. 1639, contra Scotos, supremus et generalis militiæ dux; *A. Vandyc* *p. W. Hollar* *f.* 1646; *b. fb.* See Class II.

HENRY RICH, earl of Holland, lord-general, &c. *Stent*; *b. fb.*

Henry Rich, earl of Holland, was lord-general of the horse under the earl of Arundel, in the expedition against the Scots, in 1639. He was sent with a considerable part of the army, to engage a small body of the Scottish forces under general Lesley, but retired without striking a stroke. See Class III.

OFFICERS belonging to the Northern Division of the **ARMY**, under the Earl of **NEWCASTLE**, and Prince **RUPERT**; according to the List of the **ROYAL** and **PARLIAMENTARY FORCES**, printed in 1642; 4to.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, earl of Newcastle, general of the foot. See Class III.

WILLIAM VILLIERS, viscount Grandison, lieutenant-general of the foot. See Class III.

Sir **WILLIAM DAVENANT**, poet-laureat, was a great favourite of the earl of Newcastle, who appointed him lieutenant-general of his ordnance*; but it was thought that he might easily have found a person much better qualified for that command. We read, that Alexander took Homer's Works with him in his expeditions; but it is not probable that he would have taken the poet himself, if he had been then living. Lewis XIV. in his pompous expedition to Flanders, was attended by Vander Meulen, the painter, and Pelisson, the historian, to design and record his victories†; but he did not take Boileau with him to sing them; much less would he have made him a lieutenant-general. See the next reign.

Sir **FRANCIS WORTLEY**, col. of the fifth regiment of foot, under the earl of Newcastle. See Class IX.

ENDYMION PORTER, col. of the seventh regiment of foot. See Class VIII.

Colonel **JOHN BELLASYSE**; col. of the ninth regiment of foot, and afterwards a lieutenant-general. See lord Bellasyse in the next reign.

* His name is not in the list above mentioned.

† "Siecle de Lewis XIV."
Sir

Sir CHARLES LUCAS, col. of the twelfth regiment of foot. He had the command of the earl of Newcastle's horse, at the battle of Marston Moor, where he signalized that valour for which his family were distinguished*; but was, after the utmost exertion of it, forced to yield to the determined Cromwell. His head is described in the eighth Class, with that of Sir George Lisle.

EDWARD NICHOLAS, secretary of state, commanded a troop of horse under the earl of Newcastle †.

RUPERT, prince Palatine, general of the horse, &c. 1642. See Class I.

GEORGE, lord Digby, had the command of two troops of horse under prince Rupert. See Class III.

ARTHUR, lord Capel, commanded two troops of horse. See Class III.

The following OFFICERS acted chiefly in the WEST.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR, marquis of Hertford, general, &c. See Class III.

RALPH, lord Hopton, baron of Stratton; *in armour; band, &c.*

RALPH, lord Hopton, his majesty's general of the western army. *From a painting in Sir Jacob Astley's hands; Vanderghucht sc. 8vo.*

The lord HOPTON. *From a picture at the honourable Arthur Onslow's, Esq. Vertue sc. One of the Set of Loyalists. There is a print of him on horseback, by Sherwin.*

* We read on the monument of his sister, the dutchess of Newcastle, in Westminster Abbey, that "all the brothers were valiant, and all the sisters virtuous."

† See the "List of the Armies," 1642. His portraits belong to the Interregnum, and the reign of Charles II.

Created a
baron, 19
Car. I.

May 16,
1643.

Ralph, lord Hopton, a nobleman of admirable accomplishments of body and mind, was trained up in a good school of war in the Low Countries. After exerting himself in the house of commons, in the royal cause, he retired into the West; where, in a few months, he raised a formidable army, and fortified no less than forty garrisons. He was so great a master of discipline, that his army moved as one man; and was, in every respect, different from those licentious and tumultuous rabbles, of which there were many instances in the Civil War, that more resembled a herd of banditti, than a well appointed army. His victory at Stratton, which was the most signal in the course of that war, is an astonishing instance of what determined valour can effect. He well knew how to improve it, and it was only an earnest of several others. After he had done as much as courage, conduct, and activity could do, he, for want of supplies, was forced to retire before Fairfax; and approved himself as great a general in his retreat, as he had done before in his victories. He died at Bruges, in September, 1652. See Sir William Waller in this Class.

Prince MAURICE, general of the West. See Class V.

GEORGE, lord Goring (general, &c.); *Vandergucht* *fa. A page putting on his sword*; 8vo.

George, lord Goring, was a man of a ready wit, good understanding, and clear courage; but too mercurial to be at the head of an army, and too vicious to be in any station, where example could corrupt. He was so totally devoid of principle, that he was under no check or restraint from any laws human or divine. But such was the sprightliness of his behaviour, and the sallies of his wit, that those who detested his character, could never hate

hate his person. That part of the country where his army lay, was a scene of ravage and licentiousness; and he was generally, in effect, doing the work of the enemy. At the battle of Marston Moor, he totally routed the left wing of the Scottish army; and was brave and resolute in his defence of Colchester. Having gained his pardon, but lost his estate, he retired, in the time of the Interregnum, to the little court of Charles II. and his manners were perfectly adapted to it, when it rose to the height of frolic and debauchery. Created earl of Norwich, Nov. 28, 20 Car. I. He died suddenly in 1663; some say in 1662.

ROBERT DORMER, earl of Caernarvon; *Vandyck p. Vertue sc. From an original at Wilton. One of the Set of Loyalists.*

His portrait, together with that of his lady, by Vandyck, is at Longleat.

ROBERT DORMER, earl of Caernarvon (general of the horse); *Vandergucht sc. 8vo.*

The earl of Caernarvon, though he seemed born for the camp, never thought of commencing soldier, before he was roused to action from a principle of loyalty. He was vigilant, active, and patient, in his command; and wanted only experience to be an accomplished general. He was quick in discerning any advantage over the enemy, eager to lay hold of it, and steady to pursue it. He distinguished himself in every action in which he was engaged, and particularly in that memorable one at Roundway Down. After he had defeated a part of the enemies horse, at the battle of Newbury, he fell by the ignoble hand of a straggling trooper, who ran him through the body. Just as he was expiring, a certain nobleman
came

came to him, to ask him if he had any request to make to his majesty, assuring him that it would be punctually fulfilled. He replied, "I will not die with a suit in my month, but to the King of Kings*." He died the twentieth of September, 1643. The king, who justly respected him as one of the bravest and most accomplished persons in his army, was extremely sensible of his loss.

Sir BEVIL GRANVILLE; *G. Vertue sc. From an original, in the possession of lord Lansdown. One of the Set of Loyalists.*

The following verses, which are as perfect an example of the *batbos*, as Longinus has given us of the *sublime*, are under the head. They are taken from the Oxford verses made upon his death, soon after the battle of Lansdown:

" Thus slain thy valiant ancestor did lie,
 " When his one bark a navy did defy;
 " *Where shall the next fam'd Granville's ashes stand?*
 " *Thy grandsire's fill the sea, and thine the land.*

Sir BEVIL GRANVILLE (col. of a regiment, under lord Hopton); 8*vv.*

Sir Bevil Granville one of the worthiest and most popular men in the county of Cornwall, had a principal hand in every signal exploit in that great scene of action. He was killed, bravely fighting, at the battle of Lansdown, near Bath. He contributed greatly to the defeat of the parliament army; but the royalists knew not how to esteem that as a victory, which was purchased with the life of so excellent a person.

July 5,
1643.

* Fuller's "Worthies," in Bucks, p. 141.

† See the reign of Elizabeth, Class VII.

Col.

COL. GILES STRANGEWAYS distinguished himself on several occasions in the Civil War. See an account of this active and worthy loyalist in the next reign.

OFFICERS of DISTINCTION, who acted in different Parts of the KINGDOM.

ROBERTUS BARTY, comes Lindfæi, &c. *Mierevelt p. Voerst sc. 1631.*

ROBERTUS BARTY, comes Lindfæi, &c. *Geldorp p. Voerst sc. b. 16.*

ROBERTUS BARTY, &c. *Geldorp p. Voerst sc. 4to.*

ROBERT, earl of Lindsey; *C. Johnson p. Houbraken sc. 1742. In the possession of Charles Bertie, Esq. Illust. Head.*

ROBERT BERTIE, earl of Lindsey; *Vandyck p. Vertue sc. From a painting at the duke of Ancafter's. One of the Set of Loyalists.*

ROBERT BERTIE, earl of Lindsey, lord-general, &c. *in armour.*

ROBERT BARTOE (Bertie), earl of Lindsey, his majesty's general; &c.

Robert Bertie, earl of Lindsey, son of Peregrine, lord Willoughby, of Eresby, inherited all the martial spirit of his father*. In the reign of Elizabeth, he was at the siege of Amiens, under Sir John Baskerville, and Sir Arthur Savage; and that of Cadiz, under the earls of Essex and Nottingham, where he was knighted for his gallant behaviour. He had a share with George, earl of Cumberland, and other persons of eminence, in several adventures; and was one of those brave Englishmen who,

* Peregrine, lord Willoughby, offered to meet a person, who sent him a very impertinent challenge, when he had the gout in his hands and feet, with a piece of a rapier in his teeth. Queen Elizabeth called his son "the young general," and offered to stand godmother to him. "Biog. Britan." *ART. BERTIE.*

in

in the late pacific reign, distinguished themselves in the Low Countries, under prince Maurice, and had the honour of contributing to the victories of that great general. In 1635, he was constituted lord high-admiral of England *, and sent out with a fleet of forty sail, to maintain the dominion of the narrow seas; and upon the breaking out of the Civil War, he was appointed general of the king's forces. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Edge Hill, where the royalists claimed the victory. But the loss of so able a commander was irreparable, and his death was alone equal to a defeat. *Ob.* 23 Oct. 1642.

“ Sir JACOB ASTLEY, created lord Astley, baron of Reading; field-marshal, and serjeant-major-general of his majesty's army; lieutenant-general of the forces in the counties of Worcester, Gloucester, Hereford, and South Wales; governor of the garrisons of Oxford, Reading, &c.” *M. Vandergucht sc. From an original painting at Sir Jacob Astley's house, called “The Palace” at Maidstone, in Kent; 8vo.*

There is a print of him by Worlidge, done for Sir Edward Astley; 8vo.

Sir Jacob Astley served in the Netherlands under prince Maurice, and his brother Henry; and afterwards under Christian IV. king of Denmark, and Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. He was, for his signal services, created baron of Reading, 20 Car. I. He was among the first that entered into the service of that monarch, and his last hopes, in the decline of his affairs: but this brave and loyal old soldier was totally defeated with the remnant of the royal army, near Stow in the Would, in Gloucestershire, the twenty-first of March, 1645-6. *Ob.* 1651.

* He was also lord high-chamberlain, in this reign.

ROBERT

ROBERT PIERPOINT, earl of Kingston; *Vertue* *sc.* *From a picture at the duke of Kingston's, who is descended from him. One of the Set of Loyalists.*

Robert Pierpoint, earl of Kingston, who was popularly called "The good," was lieutenant-general of the king's forces in the counties of Lincoln, Rutland, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk. He was very active in executing the royal commission of array, in opposition to the militia, and his success was answerable to his activity. He, in a short time, brought to the king four thousand men; two thousand of whom entered into his service; and the rest supplied him with arms and money, to the amount of twenty-four thousand pounds. He was surprised at Gainsborough, by lord Willoughby of Parham, and hurried aboard a pinnace, which was ordered to convey him to the garrison at Hull. The vessel was chased by colonel Cavendish, and happened to run aground upon a shallow. The royalists peremptorily demanded the prisoner, who was as peremptorily refused. The rebels, to deter them from firing, exposed the earl upon deck; where he and a faithful servant were killed by a shot, which was intended for the enemy. *Ob.* 30 July, 1643.

BERNARD STUART, earl of Lichfield, commander of the king's troops. See Class III.

SPENCER COMPTON, earl of Northampton, colonel of a regiment of foot. See Class III.

Sir **GEORGE RAWDON**, an excellent field officer. See the next reign, Class VIII.

Sir **JOHN SUCKLING**, the poet, who had made a campaign under Gustavus Adolphus, raised a splendid troop of horse, at the expence of twelve thousand pounds,

for the service of the king. This troop, with Sir John at its head, behaved so ill in the engagement with the Scots, upon the English borders, in 1639, as to occasion the famous lampoon composed by Sir John Mennis: "Sir John he got him an ambling nag," &c. This ballad, which was set to a brisk tune, was much sung by the parliamentarians, and continues to be sung to this day. This disastrous expedition, and the ridicule that attended it, was supposed to have hastened his death. See Class IX.

GEORGE WHARTON, afterwards Sir George, sold his paternal estate to raise a troop of horse for the king, and took the command of it himself. At the time of the Interregnum, he was a writer in various branches of literature, and seems to have taken up that profession from the necessity of his affairs. See the reign of Charles II. Class IX.

JOHN DOLBEN, a student of Christ Church in Oxford, was an ensign in the royal army at the siege of York, and the battle of Marston Moor, where he was dangerously wounded in the shoulder, by a musket-ball. He was afterwards promoted to the rank of a major. Having entered into holy orders, he was, after the Restoration, made a canon of Christ Church, and was successively bishop of Rochester, and archbishop of York. See the next reign, Class IV *.

* John Fell, afterwards bishop, was an ensign in the same cause with Dolben. See "Athen. Oxon." II. 795. So William Beaw, afterwards a bishop, was a major in the king's service, *Ibid*, 1179. Two others, who became bishops, were also in the royal army. See Peter Mews. *Ibid*, 1178; and John Lake, in Richardson's "Godwin," p. 516.

A S C O T C H

A S C O T C H G E N E R A L.

JAMES GRAHAM, marquis of Montrose (or MONTROSS); *A. Vandyck p. Houbraken sc. 1740. In the possession of the duke of Montrose; Illust. Head.*

JAMES GRAHAM, &c. *Vertue sc. One of the Loyalists, from the same original as the above.*

JAMES GRAHAM, &c. *A copy from Houbraken, by Strange. In Dr. Smollet's "History."*

Marchio Mont. Rosar. com. de Kincardin, &c. *fix Latin verses; 4to. A copy by Vertue.*

JAMES, marquis of Montrose; *four verses; "Scotland's Glory," &c. 4to.*

JAQUES, marquis de Montrose; *Pontius sc. 8vo.*

JAMES, marquis of Montrose; *A. Matham f. 8vo.*

JAMES, marquis of Montrose; *Vandergucht sc. 8vo.*

James Graham, marquis of Montrose, was comparable to the greatest heroes of antiquity. He undertook, against almost every obstacle that could terrify a less enterprising genius, to reduce the kingdom of Scotland to the obedience of the king; and his success was answerable to the greatness of his undertaking. By a thousand efforts of stratagem and valour, he, in a few months, effectuated his great design; but for want of supplies, was forced to abandon his conquests. After the death of Charles, he, with a few men, made a second attempt, but was presently defeated by a numerous army. As he was leaving the kingdom in disguise, he was betrayed into the hands of the enemy, by the lord Aston, his treacherous friend. He was carried to his execution with every circumstance of indignity that wanton cruelty could invent, and hanged upon a gibbet thirty feet high, with the

book of his exploits appendent to his neck. He bore his reverse of fortune with his usual greatness of mind, and expressed a just scorn at the rage and insult of his enemies. We meet with many instances of valour in this active reign; but Montrose is the only instance of heroism. Executed, May 21, 1650. See the Interregnum.

OFFICERS of the NAVY.

" Sir JOHN PENNINGTON, knight, one of the gentlemen in ordinary of his majesty's privy-chamber; governor and captain of Sandown Castle in Kent, and vice-admiral of his majesty's fleet for this expedition *, A°. 1636, and 1637." *C. Van Dalen* *fc.* 4^{ta}.

Sir John Pennington was a man of great courage, openness, and generosity; and what heightened every one of his virtues, of uncommon piety. When the earl of Northumberland was indisposed, he was appointed by the king to supply his place; but the parliament strongly remonstrated against this; as Sir John, who was a very loyal person, was one in whom *they could not confide*, and they therefore recommended the earl of Warwick. Such was the situation of the king's affairs, that he knew not how to refuse their request, which carried with it too much of the nature of a command. Sir John Pennington was, after some altercation, set aside; and the earl of Warwick was, upon the revocation of the earl of Northumberland's commission, constituted lord high-admiral. The parliament strongly invited him to enter into their service; but he never could be prevailed with to serve against the king. *Ob.* Sept. 1646.

* To maintain the sovereignty of the British seas.

Sir

Sir KENELM DIGBY, by his eager pursuit of knowledge, seemed to be born only for contemplation. But he was thought to be so well qualified for action, that, in 1628, he was appointed commander of a squadron sent into the Mediterranean, to chastise the Algerine pirates, and the Venetian fleet. The former had committed frequent depredations on the vessels of our merchants, and the latter had obstructed their trade. He exerted himself with all the spirit and conduct of a brave and experienced officer; and having brought the Venetians to reason, made reprisals on the Algerines, and set at liberty a great number of English slaves, he returned home with credit to his country, and honour to himself. See Class IX.

OFFICERS of the PARLIAMENT ARMY.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Essex; *Dobson p. Faithorne sc. Engraved without hatching, in the manner of Melan; b. sh.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *on horseback, 1643; Hollar f. b. sh.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *whole length; Vaughn sc.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *whole length; Stent; b. sh. Another, sold by Stent; 12mo.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *Marshall sc. Before the "List of the Armies, 1642;" 4to.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *G. Glover f. 4to.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *on horseback; battle of Newbury; Overton*; 4to.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Essex, *lately deceased; 8vo.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *in armour; Hulett sc. In Peck's "Life of Cromwell;" 4to.*

* The name of a printseller, successor to Stent, whose stock in trade he purchased.

"The

“ The portraitures of the parliament’s forces by sea and
 “ land : ROBERT, earl of Essex, late general of the parlia-
 “ ment’s army ; lord Fairfax ; Sir Thomas Fairfax, general
 “ of the army, and constable of the Tower of London ;
 “ lieut. general Cromwell ; major-general Skippon ; earl of
 “ Warwick, admiral of the narrow seas ; Alexander Les-
 “ ley, general of the Scots ; earl of Manchester.” *All on
 horseback. Sold by Stent ; large. b. 5b.*

Robert, earl of Essex, was only son of the unfortu-
 nate favourite of queen Elizabeth, and inherited much
 of his father’s popularity. He acquired, in the Low
 Countries, a great reputation as a soldier ; a kind of me-
 rit, that was despised by James I. and overlooked by
 Charles. His courage was great, his honour was inflex-
 ible ; but he rather waited, than sought for opportunities
 of fighting ; and knew better how to gain, than improve
 a victory. When he took the command of the parlia-
 ment army, he was better qualified than any man in the
 kingdom for that post ; but was soon eclipsed by a new
 race of soldiers, who, if not his superiors, in the art of
 war, went far beyond him in spirit and enterprize. He
 died the fourteenth of September, 1646 ; and his death
 helped to open a way for the ambition of Cromwell.

Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX, Knt. general of the forces
 raised by the parliament ; *Ed. Bowers p. W. Marshall sc. On
 horseback. Frontispiece to “ England’s Recovery : being the History
 “ of the Army under the conduct of Sir Thomas Fairfax ;” fol. 1647.*

THOMAS, (afterwards) lord FAIRFAX ; *Cooper p. Houbraken
 sc. In the collection of Brian Fairfax, Esq. Illust. Head.*

Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX ; *from a miniature in the hands of Brian
 Fairfax, Esq. Hulett sc. In Peck’s “ Life of Cromwell ;” 4to.*

Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX ; *Walker p. Faithorne sc. in armour ;
 b. 5b. This is copied by Vandergucht, in 8vo.*

Sir

Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX; *etched by Streeter* *, in an oval of palms. This is in the view of the battle of Naseby, in "England's Recovery," &c. mentioned above.

Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX; *Hollar* f. 12mo.

Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX; *on horseback. Sold by Thomas Hind; h. sb.*

Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX; *Stent*; 4to.

Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX; *anagramma, Fax erit famosa*; 4to.

Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX; "*Cætera nōrunt*," &c. large 4to.

THOMAS FAIRFAX, *generalis exercituum, &c.* 12mo.

Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX; *Moncornet exc.* 4to.

THOMAS FAIRFAX, *novæ Anglicanæ reipublicæ, &c. capitaneus generalis.*

FAIRFAX, the lord-general of the forces raised by the parliament; *sash about his waist*; 4to.

THOMAS, lord FAIRFAX; *a sash about his waist; Vertue* sc. Copied from the foregoing.

THOMAS, lord FAIRFAX; *profile; hat; holding his sword and papers; in Dutch verses; Savry exc.* large 4to. a curious print.

THOMAS, lord FAIRFAX; *T. Worlidge* f. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, by 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

THOMAS, lord FAIRFAX, baron of Cameron, &c. *in armour.*

Thomas, lord Fairfax, was formed as a soldier under Horatio, lord Vere, in the Netherlands; and was at the taking of Bois le Duc from the Spaniards. He was one of the first characters of his time for integrity, and military accomplishments; but his natural simplicity was so great, that he was ever the dupe of Cromwell, who had only the appearance of it. He was a very useful instrument in the hands of that aspiring man, who quickly reaped the fruit of all his victories. Sir Horace Vere, his master in the art of war, was remarkable for doing great things with few men; and Fairfax, with the loss of few. He

* Afterwards serjeant-painter to Charles II.

had

had a considerable share in the restoration of Charles II*. See Class IX.

OLIVER CROMWELL, lieutenant-general; *Foot Hartgers exc. 8vo.*

Oliver Cromwell united, in a very high degree, the characters of the politician and the general; and occasionally assumed those of the buffoon, and the preacher. He broke forth from his obscurity, at an age when others think themselves doomed to it for ever; and when many begin to entertain thoughts of retiring from the world, he began to make the most conspicuous figure in it. He availed himself of the virtues and the vices, the talents and the weaknesses of mankind; and such obstacles as would have been unfurmountable to an inferior genius, helped greatly to carry him on in his career. His most signal exploit in this reign, was at the battle of Naseby, where, in that decisive action, he wholly turned the fortune of the day †. See the Interregnum, Class I.

Major-general HARRISON, son of a butcher, at Nantwich, in Cheshire, was bred an attorney; but quitted that profession in the beginning of the Civil War. He was a man of courage, and of great volubility of tongue; and was of singular service to Cromwell, in subduing the presbyterian faction. He was one of those who pleaded for a *legal trial* of Charles I. whom he undertook to bring from Hurst Castle for that purpose. He amused Fairfax with long

* Mr. Ralph Thoresby informs us, in the account of his own "Museum," that lord Fairfax made a collection of engraved portraits of warriors. He also made a collection of coins and medals, which were purchased by Mr. Thoresby's father.

† It has been asserted, that his body was carried, by his own direction, to that part of Naseby field, where he won the victory, and there, with great privacy, interred. "Complete Hist. of England," iii. p. 228, in the notes.

prayers,

prayers, *for which he had an admirable talent*, at the time of the king's execution. See the Interregnum.

FERDINAND, lord FAIRFAX. *Sold by Hen. Do-
chen ; whole length ; 4to.*

Ferdinand, lord Fairfax, father of Thomas, above mentioned, was general of the parliament forces in the North. He, and his son, gained a complete victory over colonel Bellasyse, governor of York, at Selby, the eleventh of April, 1644, for which the parliament ordered a general thanksgiving : but he was totally routed by the earl of Newcastle, at Adderton Moor, in June, 1643. After Sir Thomas Glemham had surrendered York, and the earl had retired beyond the seas, he succeeded to the government of that city, and of the northern counties. He died at York, March 13, 1647-8.

WILLIAM, earl of Bedford, general of the horse (under the earl of Essex ; G. G. (Glover) *f. 4to.* See Class III.

Sir WILLIAM WALLER, Knt. serjeant-major-general, &c. *C. J. p. 1643 ; Rottermondt inc. large 4to.*

Sir WILLIAM WALLER, &c. *12mo. Copied from the above.*

Sir WILLIAM WALLER, Knt. chief-general of all the forces in Gloucestershire, &c. *whole length ; Stent ; 4to.*

Sir William Waller, son of Sir Thomas Waller, constable of Dover Castle, and Margaret, daughter of Sampson Lennard, lord Dacre, served in the Netherlands, in the same camp with Sir Ralph Hopton ; and was in the army of the confederate princes against the emperor. He was one of the most able and active of the parliament generals, and was for a considerable time victorious, and therefore called, William the Conqueror. He was defeated at the battle of Lansdown, near Bath, and after-

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A 2

wards ^{July 5,}
1643.

July 13,
1643.

wards totally routed at Roundway Down, near the De-
vizies. Hence, with a little variation, it was called *Run-
away Down*, and continues to be called so to this day.
Sir Arthur Haslerig's cuirassiers, well known by the name
of *lobsters*, were among the fugitives: Cleaveland says,
that "they turned crabs, and went backwards *." The
conqueror's fame sunk considerably from this time; but
he afterwards had the honour of defeating his former
fellow-foldier, the lord Hopton, at Alresford. See the
next reign, Class IX.

Sir WILLIAM BALFOUR, lieutenant-general of
the horse under the earl of Essex, commanded the reserve
at Edge Hill, with which he charged so vigorously, that he
soon dispersed the king's best infantry, and seized his artil-
lery. See the next Class.

EDWARD, lord MOUNTAGUE, (MONTAGU)
baron of Kimbolton, viscount Mandeville, earl of Man-
chester. *From a painting, when one of the members; M. Vander-
gucht sc. 8vo.*

EDWARD, lord MOUNTAGUE, &c. major-general of the as-
sociation; 8vo.

EDWARD, lord MOUNTAGUE, &c. major-general of the
parliament's forces, in the associated counties of Norfolk,
Suffolk, Essex, &c. *W. Hollar f. 1644; a small oval.*

Edward, earl of Manchester, a nobleman of many great
and amiable qualities, was a zealous, and no less able pa-
tron of liberty; but without enmity to monarchy, or the
person of the king. He was one of the avowed patriots
in the house of peers, and the only member of that house,
who was accused by Charles of high-treason, together

* Cleaveland's "Works," p. 214, edit. 1677.

with

with the five members of the house of commons. In the Civil War, he had the charge of seven of the associated counties; and with his usual activity and address raised an army of horse, which he commanded in person. Soon after he entered upon his command, he forced the town of Lynne to submit to the parliament, and defeated the earl of Newcastle's army at Horn Castle. In 1644, he took Lincoln by storm, and had a principal share in the victory at Marston Moor. After the battle of Newbury, ^{Oct. 27,} he was suspected of favouring the king's interest; was ¹⁶⁴⁴ even accused by Cromwell of neglect of duty, and by the self-denying ordinance deprived of his commission. He heartily concurred in the restoration of Charles II. who appointed him lord-chamberlain of his household. *Ob.* May 5, 1671, *Æt.* 69.

PHILIP SKIPPON, Esq. *in armour*; 4to.

Philip Skippon was serjeant-major-general of the parliament-army, major-general of the London militia, and governor of Bristol. After the passing of the self-denying ordinance, he was preferred to the same post in the army that he held before; which he was thought justly to be intitled to, on the foot of his merit. He was president of the council of war, under the earl of Essex; and both in the cabinet, and the field, approved himself an excellent soldier. He commanded the infantry at the battle of Naseby, where he exerted himself with his usual intrepidity. "Magnanimous Skippon, says May, was "grievously wounded, yet would not forsake the battle; "but with all possible endeavours discharged his part, "till the victory was obtained*." He was a zealous republican, and indeed went the greatest lengths with that

* May's "Breviary of the Hist. of the Parliament," p. 96.

party. His name frequently occurs as a member of the house of commons, in the Interregnum. He was also one of Cromwell's council of state. He had 100 *l.* per annum, in lands of inheritance, assigned him by the parliament, for his services. Walker says, "he was heretofore waggoner to Sir Francis Vere *." But if he were a waggoner, which is extremely improbable, it adds much to the greatness of his character, to have been able to raise himself to such eminent posts in the army and the state, under every disadvantage of education. I am informed that he was father to Philip Skippon, Esq. who travelled with Mr. Ray. Quære.

Colonel MASSEY, appointed lieutenant-general of the horse, raised for Ireland, by the parliament; *hair; whiskers, &c.* 12mo.

EDWARD MASSEY, Esq. major-general of the West; *in armour.*

Major-general Mafley, a presbyterian, and a soldier of fortune, offered to enter into the king's service, before he was retained by the parliament, which he served with a fidelity that was greatly applauded. He was governor of the city of Gloucester, which he held out with invincible resolution, against the flower of the royal army, till the earl of Essex could be supplied with a sufficient body of forces to raise the siege. The defence of this city is one of the most signal instances of bravery in the whole course of the war. He was set aside by the independents, upon the passing of the self-denying ordinance, and we find him a major-general of the army, under Charles II. in 1651.

* Walker's "Hist. of Independency," I. p. 45. Sir Francis Vere is there called Vere: I have substituted the true reading.

Major-

Major-general POYNTZ (POINTZ); *in armour; a small head.*

Major-general Pointz, a man of courage and activity, commanded a large body of the parliament forces, with which he harrassed the poor remains of the royal army, after the battle of Naseby. His most signal exploit was routing the king's horse at Chester, and killing many gentlemen and officers of note, particularly the gallant earl of Lichfield, who was the third brother of that illustrious house, that sacrificed their lives in the course of the Civil War.

JOHN LAMBERT, major-general, &c.

HENRY IRETON, commissary-general.

John Lambert, and Henry Ireton, who were of genteel extraction, studied the common law at the inns of court. Upon the commencement of the War, they entered into the parliament army, and seem to have set out with the same principles and views: but Lambert's ambition, which was his ruling passion, carried him at length much farther than that of Ireton. They both distinguished themselves at the battle of Naseby, and were both concerned in drawing up the remonstrance of the army to the parliament; in which they demanded, in the style of lawgivers, that the house should be purged of such as they deemed unfit to sit in it; and that no parliaments should be dissolved by the king, without their consent. Ireton had the greatest hand in drawing up the ordinance for the king's trial, and the precept for proclaiming the high-court of justice, in which he sat as a judge. See the Interregnum, Class II.

COLONELS,

COLONELS, and inferior OFFICERS.

The seven persons following, were colonels under the earl of Essex; and they are ranged according to the order of the Lists of the Armies, published in 1642.

HENRY GREY, earl of Stamford. See Class II.

WILLIAM FIENNES, viscount Say and Seale. See Class III.

PHILIP, lord WHARTON. See Class III.

OLIVER ST. JOHN, Esq. See Class III. article BOLINGBROKE.

ROBERT, lord BROOKE. See Class III.

DENZEL (or DENZIL) HOLLES, Esq. See Class V.

JOHN HAMDEN, Esq. See Class V.

BASIL, lord FIELDING, colonel of horse under the earl of Bedford. See Basil, earl of Denbigh, Class III.

NATHANAEL FIENNES, col. of horse. See the Interregnum, Class II.

DESBOROUGH (DISBROWE) occurs as a colonel in this reign. He was afterwards a major-general, and lord-chancellor of Ireland. See the Interregnum, Class VI.

Colonel (JOHN) OKEY; *on horseback; Stent.*

Colonel Okey was one of those who were called "Root and branch men;" who hated the name and office of a king, and were resolved to extirpate monarchy. He sat in judgment upon Charles, and his hand and seal is the sixth on the warrant for his execution.

Colonel

Colonel JOHN HEWSON. See the Interregnum.

JOHN LILBURNE, lieutenant-colonel. See Class IX. See also the Interregnum, Class VII.

WILLIAM BARRIFF, serjeant-major in col. Hamden's regiment. See the Interregnum, Class IX.

ARTHUR GODWIN, capt. of horse. See Class VIII.

Captain JOHN BASTWICK, Dr. of Physic, late captain of a foot company; *whole length*; 4to. See Class IX.

GEORGE WITHER served the parliament in the double capacity of a captain and a satirist; and it is hard to say in which he merited most. See the preceding reign, Class IX.

SCOTCH GENERALS.

General LASLAY, (LESLEY) earl of Leven, &c. *Vandyck p.* In Clarendon's "*History*;" 8vo.

This print is placed in a part of the history which relates to David Lesley his kinsman, with whom he was confounded by the maker of the index, as he has been by others. See the "British Compendium" for Scotland, p. 218. See also May's "Breviary of the History of the "Parliament," p. 75; and Hilckiah Bedford's Anonymous Translation of Dr. John Barwick's Life, p. 146.

Alexander Lesley, (or Lesly) earl of Leven, acquired the highest reputation as a foldier, under Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. He had the supreme command of the Scottish army when it invaded England, and was, upon the cessation of arms betwixt the two kingdoms,
created

1641.

July 2,
1644.

created an earl; and about the same time made governor of the castle of Edinburgh. He also commanded the army that marched into England, in 1644; and which had so considerable a share in the battle of Marston Moor, the greatest that was fought during the Civil War. Soon after the defeat of the royal army at this place, general Leven, the earl of Manchester, and Fairfax, with their combined forces, sat down before York, which presently surrendered upon terms. They soon after divided their armies; and Leven returning into the North, took the rich town of Newcastle *. See an account of David Lesley, in the Interregnum, Class VII.

JACOBUS LEVINGSTONIUS, comes Calenderiæ, baro de Aumont, &c. *Ant. Vander Does sc. in armour; b. sb.*

James Levingston, earl of Calender, descended from the house of Linlithgow, marched into England soon after the battle of Marston Moor, with ten thousand men, to assist the earl of Leven in reducing the town of Newcastle. He was created an earl, soon after the truce was concluded betwixt England and Scotland.

AN IRISH GENERAL.

ALGERNON SIDNEY, lieutenant-general of the horse in Ireland, and governor of Dublin, 1646. See the Interregnum, Class V. and the reign of Charles II. Class IX.

There is an octavo print of a young man of about eighteen, holding a helmet. It is inscribed, "*Vera effigies Henrici Colthurst; Londini natus;*" *Hollar f. 1644.* I know nothing of this person.

* May's "Breviary," &c. p. 79.

C L A S S

CLASS VIII.

SONS of PEERS without Titles, BARONETS,
KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, and PERSONS in
inferior CIVIL EMPLOYMENTS.

Sir CHARLES LUCAS; *Dobson p. Vertue sc. From the original in the possession of lord Byron. One of the Set of Loyalists. The head is in the same plate with Sir George Lisle's.*

Sir CHARLES LUCAS; *W. Dobson p. 8vo.*

Sir Charles Lucas was son of lord Lucas, and governor of the garrison of Colchester. His family was one of the most distinguished in the kingdom for its valour, and its sufferings in the royal cause. Sir Charles was at the head of those loyalists, who, in 1648, shut themselves up in Colchester, and defended it with incredible resolution against the army of Fairfax for three months. When the garrison yielded to the enemy, their ammunition was reduced to a barrel and a half of powder; and their provision to two horses, and one dog *. Sir Charles met with cruel treatment for his resolute defence of this place. He, and his friend Sir George Lisle, were ordered to be shot to death, the same day on which the parliament army entered the town. He begged a day's respite to prepare for death, but his request was sternly refused. He died with the chearful and decent courage of a soldier and a christian. Executed August 28, 1648.

* Mr. Wood informs us, that Sir Charles was amused from time to time with expectation of relief by John Humphrey, an astrologer, and a disciple of Lilly; and that this impostor for the falsehood of his predictions was bastinadoed, sent to prison, and compelled to serve as a common soldier. "Athen. Oxon. II. Col.

1410.

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B b

Sir

Sir GEORGE LISLE; *Vertue sc. From a painting in the possession of Mr. Holman. One of the Set of Loyalists. The head is in the same plate with Sir Charles Lucas.*

Sir GEORGE LISLE; 800.

Sir George Lisle, son of a bookseller in London, had his military education in the Netherlands. He signalized himself upon many occasions in the Civil War; particularly at the last battle of Newbury; where, in the dusk of the evening, he led his men to the charge in his shirt, that his person might be more conspicuous. The king, who was an eye-witness of his bravery, knighted him in the field of battle. In 1648, he rose for his majesty in Essex; and was one of the royalists who so obstinately defended Colchester, and who died for their defence of it. This brave man, having tenderly embraced the corps of Sir Charles Lucas, his departed friend, immediately presented himself to the soldiers, who were ready for his execution. Thinking that they stood at too great a distance, he desired them to come nearer: one of them said, "I warrant you Sir we shall hit you." He replied, with a smile, "Friends, I have been nearer you, when you have missed me." Executed August 28, 1648.

Sir ROBERT HARLEY, Knight of the Bath, of Bramton Bryan Castle, in the county of Hereford; *P. Oliver p. in miniature; G. Vertue sc. 1737; h. sh.*

There is a portrait of him at Welbeck.

Sir Robert Harley was knight of the shire for the county of Hereford, and master of the mint, to which office was annexed a salary of four thousand pounds a year. He first introduced that well-known artist,
Thomas

Thomas Simon*, to engrave the dies for the king's coins and medals. In 1640, he was commissioned by the commons, to demolish all images, crucifixes, and other obnoxious reliques of popery; and his commission was punctually executed. He had considerable influence in the house of commons; and like others of his illustrious family, was a great friend and patron of learning. *Ob.* 6 Nov. 1656.

NATHANAEL BARNARDISTON, Knt. of Ketton, in Suffolk; *F. H. Van Hove* *sc.*

Sir Nathanael Barnardiston, knight of the shire for Suffolk, was a gentleman of exemplary behaviour in every relation of life. He was a true friend to the liberties of his country; but deeply regretted the distractions of it. His piety, like the rest of his virtues, was extraordinary; and he was a profest patron of conjugal fidelity and affection. A detail of his character may be seen in his life, by the reverend Mr. Samuel Fairclough; or in his Funeral Sermon, by the same hand. *Ob.* 1653, *Æt.* 66. It is remarkable, that two baronets of this family, Sir Samuel, and Sir Thomas Barnardiston, sat in the house of commons, in the reign of Anne †.

Sir MARTIN LISTER, Knight, 1626; *R. White* *sc.* *b. sb.*

* His name is sometimes spelt Symonds. Vertue has engraved an elegant volume of his coins and medals.

† This family is also remarkable for giving rise to the name of Roundhead, as appears from the following note taken from Rapin's "History." "The (London) apprentices wore the hair of their head cut round, and the queen observing out of a window, Samuel Barnardiston among them, cried out, See what a hand-some roundhead is there! And the name came from thence, and was first publickly used by captain Hide."

The original portrait, which the print nearly resembles, is in the possession of George Gregory, Esq. of Harlaxton, near Grantham, whose grandfather caused this, and those of Sir Matthew, and lady Lister, to be engraved.

Sir Martin Lister was son of Sir Matthew Lister, the king's physician, of whom there is some account in the ninth Class, to which, and the article of lady Lister, Class XI. I refer the reader. I shall only observe here, that he was an officer of the militia, and that at Harlaxton is preserved a very rich and curious belt, which he wore in that character.

"Vera ac viva effigies EDMUNDI FORTESCUE
 "de Fillapit, (vel Fallowpit) in comitatu Devonix, Equitis
 "Aurati, pro obedientia sua Carolo Magnæ Britannix regi,
 "nunc in Hollandia exulis; *Æt.* 38, 1647;" *Hen. Danckers. sc.*
Hagæ Com. in armour; h. sh.

Sir Edmund Fortescue was descended from Sir Henry Fortescue, lord chief-justice of the common-pleas in Ireland, in the reign of Hen. VI †. He, on various occasions, distinguished himself by his courage and fidelity to Charles I. in the Civil War. He was governor of Charles Fort, at Salcombe in Devonshire, which, when it was no longer tenable, he surrendered upon honourable terms. He afterwards fled into Holland, and in his exile, compounded for his estate, at upwards of six hundred and sixty pounds. He lies buried at Delft, where a monument is erected to his memory.

Sir PHILIP MAYNWARING, a gentleman of an ancient family, and of eminent abilities, was secretary to the earl of Strafford. His portrait is in the same print with that of the earl.

† This Sir Henry married to his second wife the heiress of Fallowpit.

Sir EDMUND MARMION. See some account of him under the division of Engravers, Class X.

Sir HENRY COKER, of the county of Wilts. See the next reign.

Sir JAMES CAMBELL, Knt. sometime lord-mayor, and senior alderman of London, &c. *G. (Glover) sc. 8vo.*

Sir JAMES CAMBELL, &c. *a copy of the above by Vertue; 8vo.*

Sir James Cambell, a worthy magistrate, succeeded Sir Richard Dane, in the office of lord-mayor, 1629.

JOHANNES WEBSTERUS; *Cor. Jo. (Johnson) p. T. Matham sc. eight Latin verses, by C. Barlaeus.* See the reign of Charles II. Class VIII.

Mr. WILLIAM HERVEY; *M. Vandergucht sc. In the best edition of Cowley's Works, in 8vo.*

William Hervey, second son of Sir William Hervey, of Ickworth, was a young gentleman of many excellent and amiable qualities. He was a fellow-collegiate, and intimate friend of Mr. Cowley, who has very feelingly lamented his death, in an excellent copy of verses. He died at Cambridge, 23 Sept. 1642, in the twenty-third year of his age. His brother was direct ancestor to the present earl of Bristol.

ISAAC PENNINGTON, lord-mayor of London; *Chosen for gold chain; sword in his hand: a small portrait, in a print intitled 1642.*
"The Committee, or Popery in Masquerade."

In this print are represented the several sectaries sitting at a table, before which stand the mare and the quaker *, and the dog and the elder's maid, &c. &c. *large h. sh.*

* Sir John Denham has written a ballad on this subject, which begins thus :

Isaac

Isaac Pennington, the factious lord-mayor of London, was of a very different character from the town-clerk (or mayor) of Ephesus, as he was the greatest *raiser of tumults* in this reign. In 1640, he presented a petition for the total alteration of church government, which was signed by fifteen thousand persons. The licensing of Ovid's "Art of Love," was then heavily complained of, among the ecclesiastical abuses; and indeed with much more reason than the greater part of them. In 1643, he presented another petition against making peace with the king. He was one of the aldermen who, with Thomas Andrews, the lord-mayor, personally proclaimed the act for abolishing kingly government. He was excepted from pardon at the Restoration, but quickly found means to procure it †.

ARTHUR GOODWIN, father of Jane, his sole daughter and heiress, second lady of Philip, lord Wharton; *Vandyck p. P. V. Gunst sc. Ex museo sereniss. domini de Whar-ton; whole length; large h. sb.*

This portrait, together with the rest of the Wharton family, was bought of the duke, by the late lord Orford,

" All in the land of Essex,
 " Near Colchester the zealous,
 " Was play'd such a prank
 " On the side of a bank,
 " As would have made a stonehorse jealous,"

The story of the dog and the elder's maid is much of the same kind; of this there is also a ballad. Mr. Dryden alludes to this story in the second part of "Absalom and Achitophel." It is worth the reader's while to turn to the verses.

† John Warner, another seditious lord-mayor, raised a great tumult in this reign about rosemary and bays, at Christmas §. It is observable, that many persons at that time of the year, affected to hold minced-pies in the utmost detestation; though they were well known to have no aversion at all to them at any other season.

§ "Hist. of Independency," I. 83.

who

who gave a hundred pounds for each of the whole lengths, and fifty for each of the half lengths. That of Arthur Goodwin, esteemed one of the best, is in the grand collection of the duke of Devonshire, to whom lord Orford made a present of it. "See Anecdotes of Painting," II. p. 92.

Arthur Goodwin, who was one of the active patriots in this reign, was a very intimate friend of the celebrated Hamden. His daughter Jane, was the second of the three wives of Philip, lord Wharton, by whom she was mother of the famous marquis, and grandmother of the more famous duke; who soon dissipated the estate at Upper Winchendon in Buckinghamshire, which she brought into the family*. The marquis laid out an incredible sum of money upon the manor-house there, which was pulled down a few years ago, and the materials sold.

ROBERT HENLEY, Esq. *in the manner of Faithorne; &c. &c.*

Robert Henley was ancestor of the late lord-chancellor. He, or his father, built the mansion-house called the Grange, in Hampshire, after a plan of Inigo Jones, in a much better taste than had been seen before, in any private building in England; and which, perhaps, is not exceeded by any thing of the kind at present.

GEORGE TOOKE, of Popes, in com. Hartford, Arm. "Militia mea multiplex;" *Edward Marmion f. 4ta*

* The manor of Winchendon is situated in a very dirty part of the county of Buckingham, where the soil is a very stiff clay. Cibber, the laureat, who sometimes visited the duke, was once in his coach with him, when it went very slowly through a deep slough. Colley, with his usual vivacity and assurance, said to his grace; "It is reported, my lord-duke, that you run out of your estate; but it is impossible for you to run out of this." Communicated by my late honoured friend and patron, Henry Boyle, Esq. who had it from Cibber himself.

There

There is a small octavo published, but not written, by John Greaves. It is intitled, "A Description of the "Grand Signour's Seraglio," &c. which that great man has dedicated "To his honoured and truly noble friend, "George Took, esquire, of Popes, in the county of "Hartford." See the dedication of this book, which was printed in 1650, and again in 1653.

JOHN HARRISON, of Leedes, Esq. &c. "*Templum pro tumulo;*" *b. 5b.*

John Harrison, Esq. alderman of Leedes, deserves to be remembered to the latest posterity, for his judicious benefactions and charities to that place. As the church there was too small to contain the numerous inhabitants, he built and endowed another, at his own expence. He founded and endowed a commodious hospital for the poor who, during their health and strength, had been industrious. He also founded a free-school, and built a stately market-cross. He left the annual income of his real estate, which his munificence had greatly exhausted, to be applied to the relief of his poor relations. The males were, at the discretion of his executors, to be put out to trades, and the females to have a suitable portion given with them in marriage. He died the twenty-ninth of October, 1656, in the seventy-seventh year of his age*, and was buried in the noble church which himself had founded. His name deserves ever to be joined with that of *The Man of Ross* †. His works, some of which

* He was seventy-seven, according to the date on the print; according to other accounts, no more than seventy.

† In the codicil to his last will, he disposed of sixteen hundred pounds in the following manner. "Whereas I heretofore bought of Richard Falkingham, Esq. "divers lands and tenements, part of which I endowed the new church withal, "and part I since sold to several persons, for a good sum of money more than I
"purchased

relate to the antiquities of Leedes, were printed at the request of his friends, in 1647.

ROBERT RAWLINSON, of Cark, in Lancashire, Esq^r. See the next reign.

HEN. OXENDEN, de Barham, 1647; *small*.

One or both his names, is in the list of the convention parliament, which met in 1660: he was member for Sandwich.

EDWARD CALVER, Gent. of Wilbie in the county of Suffolk; 8vo.

I am informed from a manuscript note under this head, in the collection of Mr. Thoresby *, that he was a relation of Bernard Calver, or Calvert, of Andover, who went from Southwark to Calais, July 17, 1620, and back again the same day. He set out at three in the morning, and returned about eight in the evening, in good health and spirits †.

FRANCOIS HAWKINS, tirant a l'age des dix ans; 7. P. (Payne) 8c. 12mo.

This young gentleman died in the year 1627, or 1628.

" purchased the same for; I have thought myself bound to bestow upon the two
" eldest sons of John Green, and John Hamerton, who married the coheirs of
" Richard Falkingham, the overplus of all such monies as I sold the lands for,
" more than the land cost me."

* Now Sir William Musgrave's.

† An exploit like that of Calvert's is mentioned in Birch's "Life of Robert Boyle," p. 8.—The most extraordinary instance of this kind in history, is that of Cooper Thornhill, an inn-keeper, at Stilton in Huntingdonshire, who rode from that place to London, and back again; and also a second time to London, in one day; which made in all two hundred and thirteen miles. He undertook to ride this journey with several horses in fifteen hours, but performed it in twelve and a quarter.—Some years ago, lord James Cavendish, rode from Hyde Park Corner, to Windsor Lodge, which is upwards of twenty miles, in less than an hour. Many horses, and some men, have since lost their lives by exploits of the like kind.

GENTLEMEN in CIVIL EMPLOYMENTS, &c.

GEORGIUS RODOLPHUS WECKERLIN;

Mytens p. Faithorne sc. small 4to.

George Rodolph Weckerlin, a gentleman of German extraction, was Latin secretary to Charles I. Elizabeth, his only daughter, was first wife to William Trumbull, of Easthamstead in Berkshire, Esq. son to the agent for James I. and Charles I. in the Low Countries: she was mother to the noted Sir William Trumbull, the friend of Mr. Pope*.

Sir BENJAMIN RUDYERD, surveyor of his majesty's court of wards and liveries; *D. Mytens p. J. Payne sc. h. 8to. One of Payne's best heads.*

His portrait by Hoskins, is in the collection of Col. Sothby in Bloomsbury Square.

Sir BENJAMIN RUDYERD, surveyor, &c. *Hollar f. small oval.*

Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, an accomplished gentleman, and an elegant scholar, was a very noted speaker in parliament in this reign; where he pleaded strenuously for the bishops. Many of his speeches, and some poems by him, are in print; the latter are in the same volume with the poems of William, earl of Pembroke†. He was the last surveyor of the court of wards and liveries, which was abolished in 1646‡. He was recompensed for the loss of

* From one of the monuments of the family at Easthamstead.

† London, 1669; 8vo.

‡ When an estate was inherited by a female, the King obliged her to marry whom he pleased; and received, for his own use, the clear profit of the rents, during the minority of the heir, whether male or female. This was the practice in the oppressive court of wards and liveries, by virtue of the prerogative. See the last article in vol. I. of "Vetusta Monumenta," published by the Antiquarian Society, where there is an historical account of that court, drawn up by the learned professor Ward of Gresham College.

his

his place, with six thousand pounds, and a portion of lands out of the marquis of Worcester's estate, which was assigned him by the parliament. *Ob.* May 31, 1658.

Sir WILLIAM BALFOUR, gentleman of his majesty's privy-chamber in ordinary, and his majesty's lieutenant in the Castle Royal, or Tower of London; *12mo.*

Sir WILLIAM BALFOUR, &c. 1631; *4to.*

Sir WILLIAM BALFOUR, &c. *A copy of the next above, by Vertue; 4to.*

Sir William Balfour, though he had great obligations to the court, made no scruple of attaching himself to its most violent opponents. He was turned out of his office of lieutenant of the Tower, a little before the breaking out of the Civil War, and was succeeded by Colonel Lunford. See Class VII.

ENDYMION PORTER, Esq^r. of his majesty's bed-chamber; *Guil. Dobson p. Guil. Faithorne sc. b. sh. **

Endymion Porter, whose excellent natural parts were adorned by arts, languages, and travel, was much in favour with James I. and his son Charles. He was a man of great generosity, wit, and spirit, and had a general acquaintance among such as were of that character. He respected learned men in general; but loved poets, and had himself a refined taste for poetry. He attended Charles, when prince of Wales, into Spain, and was afterwards employed by him in several negotiations abroad. He was

* This portrait pretty evidently appears to have been done for the earl of Essex, though it is inscribed with Endymion Porter's name. The grossest impositions are sometimes practised by printfellers, as well as by the dealers in coins and medals. Making of antiques is now a trade in Italy, and the virtuosi and literati impose on each other. The reader may see an account of many frauds of this kind, in "Menckenius de Chariataneria eruditorum," a very curious book, but little known.

very active in secret services for the king, in the Civil War, and was no less dexterous in conveying his intelligence. He was so obnoxious to the parliament, that he was one of those who were always excepted from indemnity. He died abroad, in the court of Charles II.

Sir CHARLES COTTEREL, master of the ceremonies. See the reign of James II.

JAMES HOWELL, Esq. one of the clerks of the privy-council. See an account of him among the authors, in the Interregnum.

“ The true and lively portraiture of that worthy citizen,
“ ROBERT RAWDON, one of the governors of St.
“ Thomas’s hospital, and master of the right worshipful
“ company of the Fishmongers. He died at Mitcham in
“ Surry, and was there buried, the 15 of Sept. 1644.” *Small*
4to. (*R. White sc.*)

See some account of this family in the next reign, Class VIII. &c.

JACOBUS PETRUS HUNTER, nobilis * Scoto-Succus, &c. *Æt.* 51; *F. de Nis p. P. Pontius sc.* 4to.

* * * * *

CLASS IX.

MEN of GENIUS and LEARNING.

CHARLES I. whom the peculiarity of his fate made an author, appears to have been a much better master of his pen than his father. If the “Eikon Basilike” be his, and it

* This epithet means no more than that he was a gentleman. *Quare* if properly placed.

carries

carries a strong internal evidence with it of its being so, he was as much superior to the generality of the writers of his age, in point of excellence, as he was in dignity. This book, which, according to Milton, had the same effect upon the affections of the English, that the famous will of Julius Cæsar had upon those of the Roman people, is said to have gone through fifty editions in one year. Whoever reads Mr. Thomas Wagstaffe's defence of it, can, I believe, have but little doubt of the king's being the author. It has been attributed to bishop Gauden; but if the reader compare a few pages of this book, with that prelate's "Sighs, Tears, and Complaints" of the Church of England*, he will soon perceive the difference. Many occasional pieces written by Charles, are in the collection of his works in folio. See Class I.

P H Y S I C I A N S.

WILLIAM HARVEY, M. D. (physician to Charles I.); *Bemmel p. Houbraken sc. 1739; Illust. Head. In the collection of Dr. Mead.*

WILLIAM HARVEY, M. D. *sitting in an elbow chair.*

GULIELMUS HARVEIUS, M. D. *Faitborne f. a bust; 8vo.*

There is an original of him at the college of physicians, to which he was a great benefactor, and where he founded the annual oration.

This great physician, who will be ever memorable for his discovery of the circulation of the blood, had the happiness, in his life-time, to find the clamours of ignorance, envy, and prejudice, against his doctrine, totally silenced; and to see it universally established. It has, by length of time, been more and more confirmed; and every man now sees and knows it from his own experience. It appears to

Printed in folio, 1659.

be

be of the utmost importance in medicine, as it is perhaps impossible to define health and sickness in fewer words, than that the one is a free, and the other an obstructed circulation.—Dr. Harvey was not only an excellent physician; he was also an excellent man: his modesty, candour, and piety, were equal to his knowledge: the farther he penetrated into the wonders of nature, the more was he inclined to venerate the Author of it.—His great work intitled “*Exercitatio Anatomica, de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Animalibus*,” was printed at Francfort, in 4to, 1627.—*Ob.* 30 June, 1657, *Æt.* 80. *—According to the “*Annal. Coll. Med. Lond.*” (MS.) lib. 4. pag. 78, 79, he died on June 3, and was buried on June 26.

THEODORUS TURQUETUS MAYERNUS,
eq. aurat. Jacobi I. et Caroli I. Magnæ Britanniae regum,
archiater, *ad tabulam in pinacotheca R. Mead, M. D. asservatam.*
P. P. Rubens p. I. Simon del. et sc. b. sh. mezz.

Sir Theodore Mayerne, a native of Geneva, is perhaps the only instance of a physician, who was retained in that character by four kings; namely, Henry IV. of France †, James I. of England, and the two Charles's. His reputation was deservedly great in his profession; and he may be justly considered as one of the reformers of the art of physic; as he was among the first that introduced the chemical practice, which time and experience have fully established ‡. He died of the effects of bad wine; a slow poison, which the weakness of old age rendered a quick one. He foretold the time of his death to his friends, with whom he had been moderately drinking at a tavern

* Biographia,

† General Dict.

‡ The famous Petitot owed the perfection of his colouring in enamel to some chemical secrets communicated to him by Sir Theodore Mayerne. See “*Anecdotes of Painting*,” 2d edit.

in the Strand; and it happened according to his prediction. The library at the college of physicians, was partly given to that society by Sir Theodore Mayerne, and partly by the Marquis of Dorchester. There is a catalogue of his works, in the "*Atheneæ Oxonienses*," among which is a book of receipts in cookery. It is to be wished, for the good of mankind, that other skilful physicians would write receipts of this sort; but not altogether according to Cheyne's aphorism, which is, "That the most insipid things are the most wholesome."—*Ob. March, 1655, Æt. 83.* See the Interregnum.

Sir MATTHEW LISTER, kn^t. doctor of physic, 1646; *P. Van Semer. f.*

This is a manuscript inscription under the head. See the article of Sir MARTIN LISTER, Class VIII.

The following short account of Sir Matthew Lister was sent me, with other anecdotes of the Lister family, by Mr. Edward Gregory, an ingenious young gentleman, of Harlaxton, near Grantham, whose ancestors were nearly related to it.

"Dr. Matthew Lister was a younger son of a family of that name, which had a large estate at Craven in Yorkshire; and was bred to the science of physic, in which, as I was informed by Sir Edward Wilmot, he made great improvements; his recipes being at this time prescribed, almost without alteration, in cases to which they are applicable. He never published any thing. Sir Hans Sloane had in his possession these receipts of his, which are now much esteemed by the faculty." Mr. Wood informs us, that he was physician to Anne of Denmark, and one of the physicians in ordinary to Charles I. that he was president of the college of physicians in

in London, and one of the most eminent of his profession in the kingdom. *Ob.* 1657, *Æt.* 92. See more of him in Kennet's Complete Hist." II. 790.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, physician to Charles I. See the division of the Poets.

FRANCIS GLISSON, M. D. See the next reign.

THOMAS BROWNE, (afterwards Sir Thomas) med. doctor; *small b. fb.*

There is a portrait of him, and of many other eminent physicians, in the anatomy school, at Oxford; and at Devonshire house are the portraits of Sir Thomas, his wife, his two sons, and as many daughters, in one piece, by Dobson.

Dr. Thomas Browne was author of the "Religio Medici," a paradoxical piece, written with great spirit, and translated into almost every language of Europe. This book has been heavily censured by some, as tending to infidelity, and even atheism; others, with much more reason, have applauded the piety, as well as the parts and learning of the author*. In his "Pseudodoxia Epidemica, &c." he has clearly refuted a great number of popular errors, taken up upon trust, and propagated and confirmed by tradition and custom. This book, which is his principal work, was first published in folio, 1646. There is an edition of his works in fol. Lond. 1686, but this does not contain all his posthumous pieces.

* Among other peculiarities in this book, he speaks of the ultimate act of love, as a folly beneath a philosopher; and says, that he "could be content that we might procreate like trees, without conjunction." But after the writing of it, he descended from his philosophic dignity, and married an agreeable woman †. It was said that his reason for marrying was, "because he could discover no better method of procreation."

† The strong, the brave, the virtuous, and the wife,
Sink in the soft captivity together.

ADDISON'S Cato.

PHILO.

PHILEMON HOLLAND, M.D. *Æt.* 80, 1632 ;
H. H. invt. Marshall sc. In the engraved title to his translation of
Xenophon's "Cyropædia," fol. 1632.

Philemon Holland, commonly called the "Translator General of his age," was educated in the university of Cambridge. He was for many years, a schoolmaster at Coventry, where he practised physic. He translated "Livy," "Pliny's Natural History, Plutarch's Morals, Suetonius, "Ammianus Marcellinus, Xenophon's Cyropædia, and "Camden's Britannia," into English; and the geographical part of Speed's "Theatre of Great-Britain," into Latin. The "Britannia," to which he made many useful additions, was the most valuable of his works. It is surprising that a man of two professions, could find time to translate so much; but it appears from the date of the "Cyropædia," that he continued to translate till he was 80 years of age. *Ob.* 1636, *Æt.* 85.—He made the following epigram upon writing a large folio with a single pen:

With one sole pen I writ this book,
 Made of a grey goose quill,
 A pen it was when it I took,
 And a pen I leave it still.

TOBIAS VENNER, M.D. See the Interregnum.

Dr. BASTWICK; *in complete armour, holding a shield with his right hand, and a Bible in his left; on the shield is inscribed, "I fight the good fight of faith"; under the print are these verses:*

"Here stands one arm'd, who hath truth's cause maintain'd
 "'Gainst error's captains, forces, vaunts, high boasts;
 "God's word his weapon, might and strength he gain'd
 "To rout them all, from the great Lord of Hosts."

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Frontispiece to "The utter routing the whole army of Independents and Sectaries," 4to. T. Cross sc.

The next print shews, that he had sometimes recourse to carnal weapons.

Capt. JOHN BASTWICK, late captain of a foot company; *whole length, 4to.*

Capt. JOHN BASTWICK, Dr. of physic; 8vo.

JOHN BASTWICK, &c. *Hollar f. a small oval; under which is an account of his sufferings.*

JOHN BASTWICK, &c. *four English verses; frontispiece to his "New Discovery of Prelates Tyranny;" 1641; small.*

Dr. Bastwick seems to have been too intent upon the reformation of government and religion, to attend much to the business of his profession. He was author of "*Flagellum Pontificis et Episcoporum Latialium*," and several other pieces, written in a furious strain of Polemics. His history is much the same with that of Burton and Prynne, his fellow-sufferers.—See BURTON, Class IV.

ABDIAH COLE, a physician of note, flourished in this reign. *There is a portrait of him in a doctor of physic's gown, by T. Cross.*

I have met with nothing written by him.

A SCOTCH PHYSICIAN.

Dr. (ALEXANDER) READE; *a small head by Gaywood; in the title to the "Secrets of Art and Nature," fol. 1660.*

Alexander Read, or Rhead, a native of Scotland, was a man of great abilities, and no less success in his profession*.

* See "Athen. Oxon." I. Col. 461, 462.

In 1620, he was, by royal mandate, created doctor of physic at Oxford, and afterwards elected a fellow of the College of Physicians. He wrote a considerable number of anatomical, and chirurgical books, which were in great esteem. There is a catalogue of them in the "Athenæ Oxonienses."

E M P I R I C S.

NICOLAUS CULPEPER, *eques*; 8vo.

He had no more right to the title of knight, than he had to that of doctor.

NICHOLAS CULPEPER, *in a doublet or waistcoat; a print and a book before him.*

Nicholas Culpeper, was son of Nicholas Culpeper, a clergyman, and grandson of Sir Thomas Culpeper, bart. He was sometime a student in the university of Cambridge, which he left without taking a degree. He was soon after bound apprentice to an apothecary, and employed all his leisure hours in the study of physic and astrology, which he afterwards professed*. He was a writer and translator of many books; and was much resorted to for his advice, which he gave to the poor gratis. He died in 1654, at his house in Spital-Fields. The most noted of his works is his Herbal, in 8vo, intitled, "The English Physician, &c." which has been often

* Astrological doctors have of late been looked upon as little better than Homicides. But Hippocrates, Galen, Avicen, and other celebrated physicians, in former ages, regarded those as Homicides, who were ignorant of astrology. Paracelsus goes further, and will have a physician to be predestinated to the cure of his patient; and says that his horoscope should be inspected, the plants gathered in a critical moment, &c. See Burton "Of Melancholy," p. 227, 6th edit.

printed. In this book, he tells us under what planets the simples grow, and speaks of their good and bad qualities astrologically, as if he had calculated their nativities. This part of the work appears to be his own; the rest is chiefly taken from Gerard. See the Interregnum, Class IX.

Dr. MORTON; *Rogerson del. Cross sc. whiskers, picked beard, &c. a urinal standing by him.*

Morton was a noted practitioner in physic, and had a great deal of what was called "Chamber-pot practice *."

P O E T S.

JOANNES MILTONUS, *Æt. 21; W. Marshall sc. Frontisp. to his "Juvenile Poems," 8vo; 1645.*

This was the first head of him ever published: Salmasius, in his "Defensio Regia," calls it *comptulam Iconem*, and says it gave him a more advantageous idea of his person than he ever had before: but it appears from the Greek verses underneath, that Milton himself was not pleased with it.

JOANNES MILTONUS, *Æt. 21; Vandergucht sc.*

JOANNES MILTON, *Æt. 21; Vertue sc. Ex pictura archetypa, quæ penes est præbonorabilem Arthurum Onslow, arm. Vertue sc. 1731; 4to.*

JOANNES MILTON; *differing from the next above only in the inscription, viz. "Nascuntur poeta," &c.*

JOANNES MILTON, *Æt. 21; Vertue sc. 8vo.*

JOHN MILTON; *Houbraken sc. 1741. In the collection of Arthur Onslow, Esq.*

JOHN MILTON; *drawn and etched by J. B. Cipriani, a Tuscan.*

* Alter matulas incipit, et ubi morbum non invenit, facit. Garth, "Oratio Harveiana."

from

from a picture in the collection of Arthur Onslow, Esq. This is one of the four heads of him, etched by Cipriani, at the expence of Thomas Hollis, Esq. P. R. S. et A. S. S.

The juvenile productions of Milton, particularly his "Ode on the Nativity of Christ," his "L'Allegro & Il Penferoso," and his "Comus," would alone have perpetuated his fame. In the "Ode," we see the first bold flights of a rising genius. The "L'Allegro & Il Penferoso" are highly beautiful in themselves, and more so in their contrast *: the personification in them is striking :

" Sport that wrinkled Care derides,
" And Laughter holding both his sides." &c.

His "Masque of Comus" was the best that the world had ever seen †; and as altered for the stage by Mr. Dalton ‡, is one of its highest entertainments at present.—See the Interregnum, Class VIII. and IX. and the next reign.

ABRAHAMUS COWLEY, regius alumnus scholæ Westmonasterienfis, *Æt.* 13, (15 §); 1633. *Frontispiece to his "Poetical Blossoms;"* 12mo.

ABRAHAMUS COWLEY, regius alumnus, &c. *In the title to his "Juvenile Poems;" fol. In the former, there are two angels holding a chaplet of laurel over his head; in this, only one.*

* These are set to music by Mr. Handel :

" From words so sweet new grace the notes receive,

" And music borrows help she us'd to give." TICKEL.

† The generality of compositions of this kind, are trifling and perplexed allegories; the personages of which are fantastic to the last degree. Ben. Johnson, in his "Masque of Christmas," 1616, has introduced "Minced Pye, and Babie Cake," who act their parts in the drama. But the most wretched performances of this kind could please by the help of music, machinery, and dancing.

‡ Since doctor of divinity, and prebendary of Worcester.

§ Dr Sprat is mistaken in saying that the "Poetical Blossoms" came out in the thirteenth year of his age. See the "Biographia," article COWLEY, Note (B).

The

The "Poetical Blossoms" of Cowley, which are an abundant proof of his talent for poetry, were generally regarded as an earnest of that fame which he afterwards rose to, and which, in the opinion of some of his contemporaries eclipsed that of every other English poet. We are even more pleased with some of the earliest of his juvenile poems, than with many of his later performances; as there is not every where that redundancy of wit in them: and where there is, we are more inclined to admire, than be offended at it, in the productions of a boy. His passion for studious retirement, which was still increasing with his years, discovered itself at thirteen, in an Ode which a good judge * thinks equal to that of Pope on a similar subject, and which was written about the same æra of his life. The tenderness of some of his juvenile verses shews, that he was no stranger to another passion; and it is not improbable but Margarita, or one of her successors, might at fifteen, have had a full possession of his heart †. See the next reign.

BENJAMIN JOHNSON was poet laureat to Charles I. who augmented his salary from a hundred marks, to a hundred pounds; and added a tierce of Canary wine. The same salary, with the appendage to it, has been continued ever since. See the preceding reign.

EDMUND WALLER, Esq. *Æt.* 23; *own lair*; *arms.*

EDMUNDUS WALLERUS, *Æt.* 23; *P. Vandrebanc* *sc.* 8vo.

There is a portrait of him at Hall Barn, the seat of the family of Waller, near Beconsfield, by Cornelius Jansen.

* Mr. Jos. Warton, in his "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope." The Ode here meant, is in Cowley's "Essay on himself."

† "Margarita first possess'd."

If I remember well, my breast."

Ballad of his Mistress.

It

It is inscribed, " In the 23d year of his age, and the first
" of his life."

Edmund Waller, sometimes styled " the English Tibullus," excelled all his predecessors, in harmonious versification *. His love verses have all the tenderness and politeness of the Roman poet; and his panegyric on Cromwell has been ever esteemed a master-piece in its kind. His vein is never redundant, like that of Cowley; we frequently wish he had said more, but never that he had said less. His personal qualities were as amiable as his poetical, and he was equally formed to please the witty and the fair. He not only enjoyed all his faculties, but retained much of his youthful vivacity at eighty years of age. *Ob.* 21 October, 1687. See the next reign. See also " Lord Clarendon's Life;" 8vo. p. 47.

Sir WILLIAM DAVENANT succeeded to the laurel upon the death of Ben. Johnson. See the next reign.

THOMAS MAY, Esq. an eminent poet and historian. See the Interregnum.

WILLIAM ALABASTER, D. D. a celebrated Latin poet. See Class IV.

GEORGE SANDYS; *Vertue* *fr.* *a small bead in a round.* *It is in the Oxford Almanack for 1746, under the bead of Erasmus.*

George Sandys, youngest son of Edwyn Sandys, archbishop of York, was one of the most accomplished persons of his time. He merited much for his travels into the Eastern countries, of which he has published an accurate

* The verses of Donne, and other poets who flourished before Waller, frequently run one into another, and proceed without any considerable pause, to the end of a long period; which has been not unaptly compared to the running down of a larum.

account; but still more for his paraphrases and translations, which were excelled by none of the poets of this reign. His principal works are his translation of "Job," his paraphrase on the "Psalms," and his translation of Ovid's "Metamorphosis." His Psalms were set to music by William and Henry Lawes, musicians to Charles I. and his "Ovid" was one of the first books that gave Mr. Pope a taste for poetry*. Mr. Dryden pronounced him the best versifier of the last age. He was also an excellent geographer and critic †. *Ob.* 1643.

JOSEPH HALL, afterwards, successively bishop of Exeter, and Norwich. See Class IV.

JOHANNES CLEAVELAND; *R. White sc.* 12mo. *Before his Works*, 1653.

JOHANNES CLEAVELAND, *in a clerical habit. Before his Works*, 1677.

This is very probably fictitious; he was never in holy orders.

John Cleaveland, received his education in the university of Cambridge, where he enjoyed a fellowship; but was, in the Civil War, ejected from it for his loyalty. He, soon after his ejection, went to Oxford, where he was much caressed for his wit, which he exerted in several satirical pieces against the fanatics. Mr. Aubrey informs us, that he went from Oxford to the garrison at Newark; where, upon drawing up certain articles for the royalists, he would needs add this short conclusion, "And we annex our lives as a label to our trust." That gentleman adds, that after the king was beaten out of the field, he

* Warton's "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope."

† See Mr. Pope's note on Iliad XXII. v. 197.

came

came to London, and entered himself at Gray's Inn, where he and Samuel Butler, of the same society, had a club every night*. He was justly esteemed a man of wit; but his writings abound in strained, and far-fetched metaphors, which is a fault objected to Butler himself†. That great poet has condescended to imitate, or copy Cleaveland, in more instances than occurred to Dr. Grey in his notes upon "Hudibras." There are some notices of our author in Thurloe's "Papers," IV. 184. It is there remarked, that he was "a person of great abilities, and so able to do the greater disservice." *Ob.* 29 April, 1658.

Sir JOHN SUCKLING; *A. Van Dyck p. Verue sc.* 1741; *b, fb.*

There is a portrait of him in the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford.

Sir JOHN SUCKLING, (SUCKLING); *W. Marshall f. Before his Works*, 1648; 8vo.

Sir JOHN SUCKLING; *a bust; six English verses.*

Sir JOHN SUCKLING; *Vandergucht sc.* 8vo *Frontisp. to the last edition of his Works.*

Sir John Suckling, a poet of great vivacity, and some elegance, was one of the finest gentlemen of his time. His

* MS. in Museo Ashmol.

† There is in the "Spectator," No. 617. a specimen of this kind of writing in prose and verse. The original verses, as the author tells us, were written by "an Italian poet, who was the Cleaveland of his age." They are translated from the Latin, in Strada's "Prolusions," and are an imitation of the style of Camillo Querno, surnamed the Archpoet. This Querno, whose character and writings were equally singular, was poet and buffoon to Leo X. and the common butt of that facetious pontiff, and his courtiers. One of them made this extemporary verse upon him.

Archipoeta facit versus pro mille poetis:

To which the pope with his usual quickness added,

Et pro mille aliis Archipoeta bibit.

Vide Strada "Proluf." edit. Oxon. 1745, p. 244. & Bayle's "Dict." artic. Leo X.

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prose writings, particularly his "Discourse of Religion," addressed to lord Dorset, are thought equal to the best of his poetical performances, His Ballad on a wedding *, and his "Session of the Poets," are oftener remembered than any of his works. This ballad was occasioned by the marriage of Roger Boyle, the first earl of Orrery, with lady Margaret Howard, daughter of the earl of Suffolk. There was a great intimacy betwixt Sir John and the earl of Orrery, then lord Broghill †. In his "Session of the Poets," he has given us some traits of the characters of his poetical brethren, and has not forgot Sir William Davenant's nose; which has been the subject of more satirical jokes than any other nose that ever existed ‡. Ob. 1641, *Æt.* 28 §. See Class VII.

THOMAS RANDOLPH; *a small bust in the title to his Works, 1652; 12mo.*

Thomas Randolph, a celebrated poet, and one of the gayest of Ben Johnson's sons, was educated at Trinity College in Cambridge. The most generally admired of his works, which consist of poems and plays, is his "Muses Looking-glass," in which there is a great variety of characters, of the passions and vices, drawn with much truth, and interspersed with some strokes of natural humour.—The author of "Remarks on the Plays of Shakespear," subjoined to the ninth volume of his Works; 12mo. Lond. 1714, says, "I would advise a comic writer to study Randolph's "Muses Looking-glass" thoroughly, for there,

* "I tell thee, Dick, where I have been," &c.

† See Morrice's "Memoirs of Roger, Earl of Orrery," p. 49.

‡ He almost entirely lost this part of his face by the gayeties of his youth.

§ Aubrey, in his Manuscript in the Museum at Oxford, has this short anecdote concerning Sir John Suckling; "I have heard Mrs. Bond say, that Sir John's father was but a dull fellow; her husband, Mr. Thomas Bond, knew him; the wit came by the mother."

"I am

"I am apt to believe, he will find the source of all humours that are in nature." There are, perhaps, but very few that will subscribe to this author's opinion. *Ob.* March, 1634, *Æt.* 29.

WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT, author of "The Royal Slave," &c. See Class IV.

PHILIPPUS MASSINGER, *Gen. T. Cross sc.* 8vo. *Before his Works.*

Philip Massinger was a poet of considerable eminence in this reign. He published fourteen plays of his own writing, and had a share with Fletcher, Middleton, Rowley, and Decker, in several others. He seems, by the following verses, which are part of an encomium on him by a contemporary poet, to have been a very expeditious writer.

"His easy Pegasus will ramble o'er
Some three score miles of fancy in an hour."

Ob. Mar. 1639-40. His Works were lately reprinted.

JACOBUS SHIRLEUS; *Marshall sc.* 1646. *Before his "Poems;"* 8vo.

JACOBUS SHIRLEUS; *G. Phenik (or Phenix) p. Gaywood f. a bust.* *Before his six plays; viz. "The Brothers," &c.* 1652, and 1653; 8vo.

This nearly resembles his portrait in the Bodleian Gallery, at Oxford; the former does not.

James Shirley, an eminent dramatic poet, was patronized by Henrietta Maria, and the earl of Newcastle, whom he followed to the camp. He was educated at St. John's College in Oxford, where he was taken great notice of by Dr. Laud, then president of that house. He entered

into holy orders; though he was much discouraged from it, by his friend the president, on account of a large mole on his left cheek*; and was sometime a parish-priest, in Hertfordshire. He afterwards turned Roman catholic, and kept a school at St. Alban's, but soon grew tired of that employment, and going to London, he commenced poet. He wrote no less than thirty dramatic pieces, some of which were acted with great applause. In the Interregnum, he was necessitated to return to his former profession of schoolmaster; in which he became eminent, and wrote several grammatical books for the use of his scholars. *Ob.* 29 Oct. 1666, *Æt.* 72.

RICHARD BROME; *T. Cross* sc. *Before his Works.*

Richard Brome is said to have been put apprentice to Ben. Johnson, to learn the art of poetry†. He is not, however, to be esteemed a mechanical play-wright; as his best performances far exceed the worst of his master. Johnson wrote this encomium on him:

“ And you, Dick, do my arts with good applause;
 “ Which you have justly gained from the stage,
 “ By observation of those comic laws,
 “ Which I, your master, first did teach the age.”

JOHN HALL. See the next division of this Class.

RICHARD LOVELACE; *a bust on an urn, on which is inscribed, “Lucaſta Poſtume Poems of R. L. æmigi.” In memoriam fratris deſideratiſſimi delin. Fran. Lovelace. Hallar* sc. 1660, *ſmall 8vo.*

These poems to which the head is prefixed; were first published in 1659: *Lucaſta*, or *Lux Caſta*, is the poetical

* The canon against personal blemishes in the clergy is well known.

† See the Lives of the Dramatic Poets at the end of “*Scanderbeg*,” a tragedy.

name

name of his mistress. As the poems are scarce, the head is rarely to be met with. It may be placed here, or in the Interregnum.

RICHARD LOVEFACE, *inscribed* "Lucasta," &c. *Fairborne* &c.

Richard, son of Sir William Lovelace, of Woolwich in Kent, was, when a member of the university of Oxford, the delight and admiration of all that knew him, for the extreme beauty of his person, and the variety of his accomplishments. After having served Charles I. in both his expeditions against the Scots, he entered into the service of the king of France, and had the command of a regiment at Dunkirk, where he was dangerously wounded. This disaster occasioned a report of his death, and was attended with the loss of the beautiful Lucy Sacheverel, his beloved mistress, who, concluding he was dead, married another person: These were not all his misfortunes. Upon his return to England, he was thrown into prison, and afterwards reduced to extreme poverty and wretchedness.—A considerable number of his poems were composed during his confinement. Several of his performances were much admired, and part of his "Amarantha," a pastoral, was set to music by the famous Henry Lawes. His comedy of the "Scholar," written at sixteen years of age, was acted with applause. *Ob.* 1658.

ALEXANDER BROME. See the reign of Charles II.

GEORGE HERBERT. See Class IV.

Sir ROBERT STAPYLTON, *knt. frontisp. to his translation of the "Sixteen Satires of Juvenal,"* 1647; 8vo.

ROBERTUS STAPYLTONIUS; *Lambart sc. frontisp. to his translation of "Juvenal," in folio, with cuts by Hollar, 1660.*

The

The head is placed here, because, as Mr. Wood justly observes, it represents him too young for the time in which it was published §.

Sir Robert Stapylton, son of Richard Stapylton of Carleton in Moreland, in Yorkshire, esq. was educated in the Roman Catholic religion, and was sometime a member of the college of English Benedictines at Doway, in Flanders. But the solitude of a cloister ill suiting the gayety of his disposition, he quitted it, and coming into England, turned Protestant, and was made a gentleman of the privy chamber to prince Charles. He published, in this reign, a translation of Pliny's "Panegyric," of "Musæus," and of the "Sixteen Satires of Juvenal." In the time of the Interregnum, he translated "Strada de Bello Belgico;" and after the Restoration, published several plays. His translation of "Juvenal" is thought to have the advantage of that of Barten Holyday; but they both follow their author too close, and, as Mr. Dryden observes, sometimes *tread upon his heels* *. Ob. 11 July 1669. See the Interregnum.

FRANCISCUS QUARLES, *Æt.* 52; *W. M.* (*W^m. Marshall*) *sc.* 8vo.

FRANCIS QUARLES; *frontisp.* to his "*Boanerges and Barnabas*;" 12mo.

FRANCIS QUARLES; *frontispiece* to his "*Enchiridion*;" 12mo; *both these are copied from Marshall.*

Francis Quarles, who was sometime cup-bearer to the queen of Bohemia, secretary to archbishop Usher, and chronologer to the city of London, had, at this time, a

§ See "Fasti Oxon." II. Col. 23.

* Preface to "Dryden's Juvenal," edit. 1713. p. 138. It should be observed, that Barten Holyday's notes upon "Juvenal" make ample amends for his version.

very

very considerable reputation as a poet; but he merited much more, as an honest and pious man. His "Emblems," which have been serviceable to allure children to read, have been often printed, and are not yet forgotten. We sometimes stumble upon a pretty thought among many trivial ones in this book; and now and then, meet with poetry in mechanism in the prints†. He has borrowed a considerable part of this work from the "Emblems of Hermannus Hugo." His "Feast for Worms," and many other poems, have been long neglected, and are now literally worm-eaten. In the time of the Civil War, a petition full of unjust accusations was preferred against this worthy man, by eight persons, of whom he knew not any two, but by sight. The news of this had such an effect upon him, that he declared "it would be his death;" which happened soon after, according to his prediction*. He is said to have had a pension in consideration of his writings, from Charles I.—*Ob.* 8 Sept. 1644, *Ætat.* 52. He was father of eighteen children by one wife.

† Mr. Pope in one of his letters to bishop Atterbury, in which he incidentally mentions the vanity of the world, speaks thus of our poet: "Tinnit inane est, with the picture of one ringing on the globe with his finger, is the best thing I have the luck to remember, in that great poet Quarles, (not that I forget the Devil at Bowls; which I know to be your lordship's favourite cut, as well as favourite diversion.)" But the greatest part are of a very different character from these: one of them, on "O wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death," represents a man sitting in a melancholy posture, in a large skeleton. Another on, "O that my head were waters and mine eyes a fountain of tears," &c. exhibits another human figure, with several spouts gushing from it, like the spouts of a fountain.—This reminds me of an emblem which I have seen in a German author, on Matt. vii. 3. in which are two men, one of them has a beam almost as big as himself, with a picked end sticking in his left eye; and the other has only a small mote sticking in his right. Hence it appears, that metaphor and allegory, however beautiful in themselves, will not always admit of a sensible representation.

* See his Life, by Ursula Quarles, his widow, before his "Poetical Paraphrase on Ecclesiastes †."

† His portrait by Marshall, is before this book.

JOHN

JOHN QUARLES, son of Francis. See the Interregnum, Class IX.

JOHN OGILBY, a dancing-master, first applied himself to learning in this reign, and made a wonderful progress. The occasion of it was the spraining of his leg in cutting a caper, which was much the practice in dancing, in the time of Charles I. To this accident we owe many royal folios. See the succeeding reign.

ROBERT HERRICK, *etq. a bust; two angels bringing chaplets of laurel, Pegasus on Parnassus, Helicon, &c. frontispiece to his Works, a thick octavo, intitled, "Hesperides," &c. Lond. 1648. Marshall sc.*

Robert Herrick was author of a great number of poems, many of which are of the lyric and epigrammatic kinds. His "Christmas Carol," and his "New-Year's Gift," were set to music by Henry Lawes, and performed before the king. Several are addressed to Endymion Porter, a great friend and patron of poets, and one to "Mrs. Katherine Bradshawe, the lovely that crowned him with laurel." But Philips gives us to understand, that he was inspired by his maid Prue only †. It appears from the effects of her inspiration, that Prue was indifferently qualified for a tenth muse.—He was, perhaps, the first of the numerous translators of the "Dialogue betwixt Horace and Lydia," which may be seen among his works. See more of him in the "Athenæ Oxonienses," where his Divine Poems are particularly commended.

Sir FRANCIS WORTLEY, of Wortley, in the county of York, knt. and baronet; deceased prisoner in the Tower of London, 1652. *A Hertocks f. trophies, books, &c. b. 8b.*

† See "Theatrum Poetarum," by Edward Philips.

Sir

Sir Francis Wortley, son of Sir Richard Wortley, of Wortley in Yorkshire, exercised his pen and his sword in the Cause of Charles I. He, at his own expence, raised a troop of horse for the service of that unfortunate prince; and being afterwards promoted to the rank of a colonel, he converted his house into a garrison. He lost a great part of his estate by plunder and sequestration, and was several years a prisoner in the Tower. He was numbered among the poets of this reign. His principal work is his "Characters and Elegies," Lond. 1646, 4to. The Elegies are, for the most part, on the Royalists who lost their lives in the civil war.—Anne, his daughter and heir, married the honourable sir Sidney Montagu, second son of the first earl of Sandwich, who took the name of Wortley.—The present countess of Bute is descended from him. See a further account of this author in "Athen. Oxon."

JOHN HALL: See an account of him, among the miscellaneous writers.

GEORGIUS WITHER, &c.; 12mo.

GEORGIUS WITHERUS, poeta; J. P. (*John Payne*) sc. 4 *English verses. This is by much the best head of him: it is in his book of "Emblems," folio, after the preface. See the reign of James I.*

GEORGE WHARTON was an adventurer in poetry; but appears to have had no great talent that way: he is, however, mentioned among the poets of this reign, and is styled "a waggish poet" by Mr. Anthony Wood. See the Interregnum.

NATHANAEL RICHARDS, gent.; T. R. sc. *chaplet of laurel.*

He was author of one tragedy, called "Meffalina," acted with general applause, by the company of his majesty's revels, and printed in 8vo, 1640.

Capt. T. W.; 8vo.

He was author of "Plantagenet's Tragical Story," 1649, 8vo. I could never learn who this T. W. was, who did not care to publish his performance with, nor without his name.

SCOTCH POETS.

ARTURUS JOHNSTONUS; *M. Ryfbrackius Marm. sc. G. Vertue æri incidit: frontisp. to his "Psalmi Davidici;"* 4to. 1741.—*There is another head of him by Vandergucht, engraved in 1741.*

The bust, from which Vertue did the head, belonged to William Benson, esq. auditor of the imposts.

Arthur Johnston was physician to Charles I. and one of the most celebrated Latin poets among the moderns. His capital work is his translation of the "Psalms," of which an elegant edition was published by William Benson, esq. in 4to. 1741, with an interpretation and notes for the use of his present majesty when prince; another edition was printed about the same time, in 8vo. Mr. Benson also published a Dissertation on Johnston's Version of the "Psalms," in which he, without scruple, gives it the preference to Buchanan's*. As the former has used the

* Mr. Benson, in this dissertation, expresses a particular fondness for alliteration in poetry. He is said to have been much pleased with these verses on cardinal Wolsey, when repeated to him by Mr. Pitt, the translator of the "Æneid":

"Begot by butchers, and by bishops bred,
"How high his honour holds his haughty head?"

elegiac

elegiac measure in all the Psalms, except the 119th, which is lyric, some of the most sublime, especially the 104th, appear at a disadvantage in comparison with Buchanan's, as the pentameter verse is anti-climacterical. Mr. Pope seems not to have read "Johnston's Psalms;" as he certainly mentions him with much less respect than he deserves. Speaking of Benson he says:

"On two unequal crutches propt he came,
"Milton's on this, on that, one Johnston's name."

Johnston was an early proficient in poetry, and was laureated at Paris, when he was about twenty years of age. There is a complete edition of his works, including his Versions of the "Psalms," and the "Book of Job," his "Parerga, Epigrams, &c."

GULIELMUS DRUMMOND; *de Hawthornden*;
C. *Johnson p. Finlayson f. mezz. b. 1b.*
GULIELMUS DRUMMOND, *Edc. Gaywood f. 1654; 4to.*
GULIELMUS DRUMMOND, *Edc. Gaywood f. 12mo.*

William Drummond was a man of a fine natural genius, which he assiduously improved with all the advantages of arts, languages, and travel. He was universally esteemed one of the best poets of his age, and stands in the first rank of modern historians. He, for his excellence in telling a story, and interesting his reader in what he relates, is thought to be comparable to Livy. His poems consist chiefly of love-verses, epigrams, and epitaphs: his history is of five kings of Scotland of the name of James. Ben. Johnson went to Hawthornden on purpose to visit him, where he spent several months, which he esteemed the happiest part of his life. In Drummond's works, the best edition of which was printed at Edinburgh, in 1711, fol.

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are

are some very curious particulars that passed in conversation betwixt him and Johnson. The news of the beheading of Charles I. so shocked him, that it quickly hastened his death. *Ob.* 1649.

GULIEMUS, comes de STERLIN, (Sterling) *Æt.* 57. *W. Marshall sc. frontispiece to his "Recreations with the "Musæ," fol. 1637. The print is very scarce, as it is rarely found in any of the copies: it is one of Marshall's best performances. See Class III.*

William Alexander, earl of Sterling, was a very eminent poet and statesman, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. His poetry, which for purity and elegance, is far beyond the generality of the productions of the age in which he lived, recommended him to James, who gave him the grant of Nova-Scotia, where he had projected a plan of making a settlement. He seems to have been no less a favourite with Charles, who instituted an order of baronets for the encouragement of this new colony*. His works consist chiefly of sonnets, and of four tragedies in alternate rhyme. *Ob.* 12 Feb. 1640. *Æt.* 60. See Class III.

A young man's head in an oval of foliage; Æt. 19.

"Vultus Apellinea pictus Barone tabella est;

"Totus Apollinea pingitur arte liber.

John Hobart, gent.

W. Marshall sc. small 8vo.

The inscription intimates that he was a poet. *Quære.*

* There is a list of the Nova-Scotia baronets at the end of the "Baronetage," &c. by Arthur Collins, esq.

MISCEL

MISCELLANEOUS AUTTHORS in DIVINITY,
HISTORY, ANTIQUITIES, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

JOANNES PRICÆUS, Anglo-Brittannus; *Hollar*
f. 1644; 8vo.

John Price was deservedly famous for his great knowledge
in divinity and philosophy. See the Interregnum, Class IX.

EDWARD LEIGH, esq. an author of great merit.
See the Interregnum.

LUCIUS CARY, viscount Falkland, was author of
“A Discourse of the Infallibility of the Church of Rome,”
which is the most considerable of his works. It is written in
an easy and familiar style, without the least affectation of
learning. We are told by Dr. Swift, that in some of his
writings, “when he doubted whether a word were perfectly
“intelligible or no, he used to consult one of his lady’s
“chambermaids, (not the waiting-woman, because it was
“possible she might be conversant in romances), and by her
“judgment, was guided whether to receive, or to reject
“it.” * *Ob.* 20 September, 1643; *Æt. circ.* 33. See Class III.

WILLIAM AUSTIN, esq; of Lincoln’s-Inn; a
very small head; Glover sc.

WILLIAM AUSTIN, &c. *holding a lute; arms, sepulchral lamps,*
and skeletons; Glover sc. small oval.

This gentleman was author of “*Hæc Homo, or, the*
“*Excellency of Women,*” 12mo. He appears to have
borrowed some hints in this book, from Cornelius Agrippa
“*De Nobilitate et Præcellentia Fæminei Sexûs,*” usually
printed at the end of his treatise “*De Incertitudine et Va-*

* Swift’s “Letter to a young Gentleman, lately entered into Holy Orders.”

“nitate

"nitare omnium Scientiarum, &c." He was also author of a book of Meditations on the principal Fasts and Festivals of the Church, published after his decease in fol. 1637. This work gives us a high idea of the piety of the author. The two heads above-mentioned are in the engraved titles to these books; that in the latter, is the best.

EDWARD, lord HERBERT of Cherbury. His portrait is described in Class III.

Lord Herbert was author of "The Life and Reign of Henry VIII." which has been ever esteemed one of the best histories in the English language: but there is not in it that perfect candour which one would wish, or expect to see, in so celebrated an historian. He has given us a much juster portrait of himself, than he has of Henry. He appears to have fairly laid open every foible or defect in his own character *, but has cast the monstrous vices of that merciless tyrant into shade, and has displayed to great advantage, his gallantry, magnificence, and generosity.—His books "De Veritate †," and "De Religione Gentium

* In his "Life," written by himself, a small quarto of one hundred and seventy pages. Strawberry-Hill, 1764. There were only two hundred copies of this book printed, which were equally divided betwixt the earl of Powis, and Mr. Walpole, who distributed them among their friends. I am very credibly informed, that it sold at an auction for three pounds twelve shillings, and have particular reason to believe that I could have had more for a copy in my own possession.

† Being in great debate with himself whether he should publish his book "De Veritate," or not, he tells us, that he addressed the following prayer to God, to know his will in relation to the publication of it. His words are these, "Being thus doubtfull in my chamber, one fair day in the summer, my casement being opened towards the South, the sun shining clear, and no wind stirring, I took my book "De Veritate" in my hand; and kneeling on my knees, devoutly said these words.

"O thou eternal God, author of the light which now shines upon me, and giver of all inward illuminations; I do beseech thee of thy infinite goodness, to pardon a greater request than a sinner ought to make; I am not satisfied enough whether I shall publish this book "De Veritate;" if it be for thy glory, I beseech thee give me some sign from heaven; if not, I shall suppress it.

"I had

"lium," are well known. He was also author of a book of poems, published after his decease by his son. *Ob.* Aug. 1648. See Class III.

JOHANNES SPEED, &c. *sitting, and drawing a map.*
Sav.ry sc. b. sh.

The print, which represents him old, was done in this reign. It was taken from a painting in the possession of his immediate descendant, the Rev. Mr. Samuel Speed, formerly of New College, and usher of Winchester school. It is observable, that the historian does not appear to be so large a man in the picture, as he does in the print.

John Speed, who was bred a taylor, was, by the generosity of Sir Fulke Grevil, his patron, set free from a manual employment, and enabled to pursue his studies, to which he was strongly inclined by the bent of his genius. The fruits of them were his "Theatre of Great Britain," containing an entire set of maps of the counties drawn by himself; his "History of Great Britain," richly adorned with seals, coins, and medals, from the Cotton collection; and his "Genealogies of Scripture," first bound up with the "Bible," in 1611, which was the first edition of the present English translation. His maps, which were very justly esteemed, were the first set ever published in England; and his "History of Great Britain," was, in its kind, incomparably more complete, than all the histories

"I had no sooner spoken those words, but a loud though yet gentle noise, came from heaven, (for it was like nothing on earth) which did so comfort and cheer me, that I took my petition as granted, and that I had the sign I demanded; whereupon also I resolved to print my book: this, (how strange soever it may seem), I protest before the eternal God is true, neither am I any way superstitiously deceived herein, since I did not only clearly hear the noise, but in the fiercest skye that ever I saw, being without all cloud, did to my thinking see the place from whence it came. And now I sent my book to be printed at Paris, at my own cost and charges," &c. "Life of Lord Herbert," p. 170, 171.

of

of his predecessors put together. He died 28 July, 1629, having had twelve sons, and six daughters, by one wife*.

Sir RICHARD BAKER, *knt. Sherwin sc. small. In the engraved title to his "Chronicle;" fol.*

Sir Richard Baker was the noted author of "A Chronicle of the Kings of England;" a book formerly in great vogue; but which was ever more esteemed by readers of a lower class, than by such as had a critical knowledge of history. The language of it was, in this reign, called polite; and it long maintained its reputation, especially among country gentlemen †. The author seems to have been sometimes more studious to please than to inform; and with that view, to have sacrificed even chronology itself to method. In 1658, Edward Philips, nephew to Milton †, published a third edition of this work, with the addition of the reign of Charles I. It has been several times reprinted since, and is now carried as low as the reign of George I. Sir Richard was also author of many

* The countess de Viri, wife of the present Sardinian ambassador is lineally descended from him. Such was the friendship betwixt the late lord viscount Cobham, and colonel Speed, her father, that, upon his decease, he esteemed her as his own child, brought her up in his family, and treated her with a paternal care and tenderness. Her extraordinary merit recommended her to the viscountess Cobham, who left her the bulk of her fortune. This lady, who is eminent for her wit and accomplishments, is celebrated by the ingenious Mr. Gray, in his "Long Story †." We are, indeed, in some measure indebted to her for that elegant performance; as it was written chiefly on her account.

† Sir Richard's own encomium of his "Chronicle," in his preface to that work, is supposed to have recommended it to many of his readers. He says, that it is "collected with so great care and diligence, that if all other of our chronicles were lost, this only would be sufficient to inform posterity of all passages memorable, or worthy to be known."

† Author of the "Theatrum Poetarum," in 12mo. 1675. Milton had the care of his education.

† See his Poems.

books

books of divinity, and translated Malvezzi's "Discourses " on Tacitus," and Balzac's "Letters." Most of his books were composed in the Fleet prison, into which he threw himself to avoid his creditors. He died in his confinement, 18 Feb. 1644-5.

ALEXANDER ROSS, continuator of Sir Walter Raleigh's History. See the Interregnum, Class IV.

Sir EDWARD WALKER was sometime domestic servant to Thomas, earl of Arundel, who made him his secretary at war, in the expedition to Scotland, 1639. He was successively *rouge croix* *parsuivant*, Chester herald, norroy, and garter king at arms; in which last office, he was succeeded by Sir William Dugdale. He was author of the "Historical Discourses," &c. fol. which contain many curious and useful particulars relative to the Civil War, to a great part of which he was an eye witness. See more of him in the "Athenæ Oxonienses." He died, 19 Feb. 1676, being then one of the clerks of the privy council to Charles II. His portrait, which is in the book above mentioned, is with that of Charles I.

WILLIAM SANDERSON. See the Interregnum.

GEORGE CAREW, earl of Totnes, author of the "Pacata Hibernia," &c. See Class III.

THOMAS, lord Fairfax, has written memorials of himself: and it is much to be wished that every great general had done the same; though he had not, like Cæsar, been equally dexterous at using the pen and the sword. He versified the Psalms of David, and other parts of the scripture, but it is probable they were never thought worth printing. *Ob.* 12 Nov. 1671, *Æt.* 60. See Class VII.

Sir HENRY BLOUNT, noted for his travels to the Levant. See the reign of Charles II.

VOL. I. *Part* 2.

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Cap-

Captain THOMAS JAMES, *Æt.* 40, 1632; a *small oval*.

He made, in 1631, a very perilous voyage to discover a North West passage; an account of which was soon after published, and it has been reprinted among the collections of voyages and travels.

PHILEMON HOLLAND, M. D. translator of history, is mentioned in the first division of this Class.

HENRY CARY, earl of Monmouth, translator of history. See the Interregnum.

HENRICUS SPELMANNUS, eques auratus; *Guil. Faithorne sc. b. fb.*

HENRICUS SPELMANNUS, &c. *R. White sc. copied from Faithorne. Before his Posthumous Works; fol. 1698.*

There is a whole length portrait of him in the Hall of Trinity College in Cambridge. It was copied from some other portrait, by Isaac Whood, a disciple of Richardson.

This learned and industrious antiquary, to whom every writer of English history, since his time, is indebted, was one of the Antiquarian Society in the reign of James I. and the intimate friend of Camden and Sir Robert Cotton. He was not only well skilled in the learned languages, but was also a great master of the Saxon tongue; of which he is justly esteemed a chief restorer, and for which he settled a lecture in the university of Cambridge. His principal works, which are in Latin, will last as long as the language in which they are written: of these his "English Councils," and his "Glossary" hold the first place. A complete edition of the "Councils of Great Britain and Ireland," was published in four vols. folio, by Dr. David Wilkins, in 1737; and his "Glossary" was completed by

by Sir William Dugdale, and printed also in folio. Dr. Gibson, who merited so much for his edition of Camden's "Britannia," merited also the thanks of the learned world for his edition of the English works of Sir Henry Spelman, which was published in folio, 1695. This great antiquary died full of years, and of literary and virtuous fame, in 1641.

Sir JOHN MARSHAM, one of the six clerks in chancery, in this reign, and a very learned antiquary. See the reign of Charles II.

GULIELMUS SOMNERUS; *M. Burgbers* sc "Moribus Antiquis;" 8vo. *This print, which is before his "Portus Iccius," was probably done from an original painted in this reign, as the hair hangs very low on the forehead.*

William Somner was one of the greatest masters of the Saxon language in his own time, and was careful to convey the knowledge of it to posterity, by compiling with infinite labour, his valuable "Saxon Dictionary *." He was also very inquisitive into all the other ancient, as well as modern languages of Europe; especially such as were most useful to him in his researches into the antiquities of his own country. In 1640, being then in the thirty-third year of his age, he published his "Antiquities of Canterbury †;" which gained him a great, and deserved reputation. He had actually planned, and collected materials for a history of Kent; but was, by several avocations, prevented from finishing it. His treatise of the Roman ports and forts in that county, is supposed to have been drawn

* Wood says that the "Vocabularium Saxonicum," compiled by Laurence Nowell, was of use to him in this work. See "Athen. Oxon." I. Col. 186.

† It was first published in quarto, but was reprinted in folio, with cuts. The folio edition was revised and enlarged by the editor, Nicholas Battely; to which he added, of his own composition a second part.

up for his intended work. He composed, in this reign, his excellent treatise of "Gavelkind," which was printed in 4to. in 1660. Mr. Edmund Gibson, afterwards bishop of London, translated his "Portus Iccius" into Latin, and published it in 8vo. 1694. He died 30 March, 1669. His books and manuscripts were purchased by the dean and chapter of Canterbury *.

ROBERTUS COTTONUS BRUCEUS; *C. Johnson p. 1629; R. White sc. b. sb.* See the preceding reign.

JOHN GREAVES, an eminent mathematician and antiquary. See the Interregnum.

JOHANNES WEEVER, *Æt. 35, A. 1631; T. Cecil sc. four English verses. Frontispiece to the book mentioned in his article.*

John Weever, a native of Lancashire, received his education in the university of Cambridge. He was author of the "Funeral Monuments," a book of great utility to antiquaries and historians, but which would have been of much more, if it had not been egregiously deficient in point of accuracy, especially in the numeral letters and figures. He died in, or about the year, 1632, and lies buried in the church of St. James Clerkenwell, in London.

JOHN HARRISON, of Leeds, Esq'. See Class VIII.

WILLIAM FOSTER; *his left hand on a sphere; 8vo.*

This portrait is not genuine. See that of Weever.

William Foster was instructed in the mathematics; by the celebrated Oughtred, under whom he made a very considerable proficiency. He translated from a Latin manu-

* Every reader of English history must have observed, that nothing was more common, than for old historians and antiquaries to bury their subject under a heap of quotations, transcripts, instruments and records: Somner first introduced the practice of throwing things of this kind into an appendix, at the end of the book.

script,

script, into English, his master's "Horizontal Instrument," together with his "Circles of Proportion;" 4to. 1630, which he dedicated to Sir Kenelm Digby. An improved edition of this book was published in 1660, by Arthur Haughton, another disciple of Oughtred.

KENELMUS DIGBY, &c. *Vandyck p. Voerst sc. b. fb.*

KENELMUS DIGBY, &c. *Stent; a copy from the above.*

KENELMUS DIGBY; *Vandyck p. Larmessin sc. 4to.*

SIR KENELM DIGBY; *Vandyck p. Houbraken sc. 1748; from a fine original in the palace of Kensington.*

In lord Oxford's collection, was a family piece of Sir Kenelm, his lady, and two children, by Vandyck.

KENELMUS DIGBY; *Burgbers sc. in the frontisp. to the "Catalogue of the Bodleian Library."*

SIR KENELM DIGBY, *in a cloak; 12mo.*

This eminent person, was, for the early pregnancy of his parts, and his great proficiency in learning, compared to the celebrated Picus de Mirandola, who was one of the wonders of human nature. His knowledge, though various and extensive, appeared to be greater than it really was; as he had all the powers of elocution and address to recommend it. He knew how to shine in a circle of ladies, or philosophers; and was as much attended to when he spoke on the most trivial subjects, as when he spoke on the most important. Though he applied himself to experiment, he was sometimes hypothetical in his philosophy; and there are instances of his being very bold and paradoxical in his conjectures: hence he was called the "Pliny of his age for lying." * It is said that one of the princes

* There are traditional and hypothetical errors to be found in the works of all the philosophers, who wrote before natural science was ascertained by experiment; from the

of Italy, who had no child, was desirous that his princess should bring him a son by sir Kenelm, whom he esteemed a just model of perfection†. His book of "Bodies," and that of "The Nature of Man's Soul," are reckoned among the best of his works. He sometimes descended to much humbler subjects, and wrote "Directions for Cookery," &c. *Ob.* 11. June, 1665.—The curious reader may see a paper concerning him published by Hearne at the end of "Walt. Hemingford," p. 581: it is worth remarking, as it disagrees with Wood's account; but the facts mentioned by the latter are sufficiently proved in the article of sir Kenelm Digby in the "Biographia Britannica," p. 1709, note (L). See Class VII.

JOHANNIS PARKINSONI, pharmacopæi Londinensis effigies, LXII. ætatis annum agentis, a nato Christo, 1629; *before his* "Paradisus Terrestris."

This print was cut in wood by Christopher Switzer.

JOHN PARKINSON; *a small oval: in the title of his* "Theatre of Plants."

John Parkinson, apothecary to the king, was author of the "Paradisus Terrestris, or Garden of Flowers," 1629; and the "Theatre of Plants," 1640; both in folio. The latter, which is a work of merit, was intended as an universal history of plants. It contains a great variety of articles, not to be found in any of the botanical writers who went before him. He, for the most part, follows the celebrated Caspar Bauhinus. He has omitted many spe-

the age of Aristotle to that of Charles I. The great lord Bacon himself was not exempt from them. But there is a wide difference betwixt errors of this sort, and falsehoods evidently imposed upon mankind.---The above reflection on Sir Kenelm was made by Henry Stubbe, who is not always to be relied on for his characters.

† "Lloyd's Memoirs," p. 580.

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cies which were well known in his time, and has given us repeated descriptions of others.—In this reign, flourished another botanist of considerable note, namely, William Cole, author of “Adam in Eden, or the Paradise of “Plants,” fol. His “Art of Simpling,” a small duodecimo, may be of use to direct the unexperienced botanist to the places where some plants are naturally produced. See a Summary of the History of Botany and Botanical Writers, in Tournefort’s “Hagoge in Rem Herbariam,” prefixed to his “Institutiones,” &c.

Sir HENRY WOTTON, *knt. W. Dolle f. before his “Remains,” 8vo.*

Sir HENRY WOTTON; *Lombart sc. before his “Remains,” 12mo.*

Sir HENRY WOTTON, *sitting in a chair, Æt. 72; frontispiece to his “State of Christendom,” 1657; fol.*

Sir Henry Wotton, a gentleman of many natural and acquired accomplishments, was employed in several embassies by James I. Towards the latter end of that king’s reign, he was made provost of Eton college; a station well suited to his studious and philosophic turn of mind. He enjoyed his privacy the more for having been much in public life; and was more a philosopher for having been a statesman. Books in the ancient and modern languages, were his constant employment, and angling † was his usual diversion. His writings, some of which are in verse, are on variety of subjects; but his capital work is his ‘Treatise of Architecture, which has been translated into Latin, and bound with “Vitruvius,” and Freart’s “Parallel,” translated by Evelyn §. In this book, he has treated of the

† See Isaac Walton’s “Complete Angler.”

§ This book is intitled “A Parallel of the Ancient Architecture with the Modern, in a Collection of ten principal Authors who have written upon the five Orders, “ by

principles of the art, and its useful and ornamental branches. Though he was justly esteemed an elegant scholar, and an able critic, his works abound with exotic idioms; nor has he escaped censure for his pedantry. But it should be considered that he wrote in age, when, to write like a pedant, was to write like a gentleman; or, to speak more properly, like a king ||. He was a good judge of the arts, and collected abroad several pictures, and other curiosities, for prince Charles, the duke of Buckingham, and the earl of Arundel. *Ob. Dec. 1639, Æt. 72.*

JAMES HOWELL, Esq. a miscellaneous writer. See the Interregnum.

RICHARD BRATHWAIT, Esq. *frontispiece to his "English Gentleman," 4to. 1630.*

Richard Brathwait, (or Brathwayte) was a man of polite learning, and genteel education. He wrote many things in prose and verse, of which the most considerable was his "English Gentleman," &c. which was thrice printed in this reign. *Ob. 4 May, 1673.* See his article in the "Athenæ Oxonienses."

JOHN HALL, *Æt. 19, 1646; "Olim Majora;" W. Marshall sc. 12mo. in an oval of bays.*

John Hall, a native of Durham, was educated at Cambridge; where he was esteemed the brightest genius in that university. In 1646, being then but nineteen years of age, he published his "Horæ Vacivæ, or Essayes," a sufficient proof of his abilities: his Poems came out the same year. He translated from the Greek, "Hierocles upon the

"by Roland Freart," fol. The cuts were engraved by Hertocha, but they are without his name.

|| James I.

"Golden

“Golden Verses of Pythagoras;” before which is an account of the ingenious Translator and his works, by John Davies of Kidwelly. *Ob.* 1656, *Æt.* 29.

LUDOVICUS ROBERTS, civis et mercator Londi. natus in Bellomarisco, in insulâ Monâ, 1596; *G. Glover f.* 1637; 4to.

Lewis Roberts was author of “The Merchant’s Map of Commerce,” which has been several times printed in folio. The best edition was published in 1700: he was also author of “The Treasure of Traffick,” 1641; 4to. His principal work gained him a great reputation, as he was the first systematic writer upon trade in the English language. A few years since was published a Dictionary of Trade and Commerce by Postlethwayt, and another by Rolt: the former was translated from the French of Monf. Savary.

JOSIAH RICAFT, Londinensis mercator, 1646; *Faithorne f.* 8vo.

Mr. Wood, who styles him “a bigoted Presbyterian,” informs us, that he was author of “a canting book,” intitled, “A Survey of England’s Champions, and Truth’s Faithful Patriots,” &c. Lond. 1647, 8vo. * He was perhaps a man of more merit than that Author was willing to allow him; as these words “Ricraft the Orientalist,” are written under this head, in the Pepysian Collection, at Magdalen College in Cambridge.

In the “Irish Compendium,” (by Francis Nichols) we are informed, that the grandfather of Richard Child, viscount Castlemain, married the daughter of — Roy-

* Wood informs us, that there is a print of Sir William Brereton, in this book. He was a major-general in the civil war, and very active against the king. See his article in “Athenæ Oxon.” II. Col. 123.

croft of Westonwick, in the county of Salop, Esq. (which family came from Abbeville in Normandy) and that by her he had a son named Josiah, who was a great East-India merchant. It is possible that Josiah Ricraft might be grandfather, or otherwise nearly related, to the famous Sir Josiah Child. Quære.

JOHN LA MOTTE, Esq. citizen of London, born 1 May, 1577, and deceased July 13, 1655; *ruff, large beard; Faithorne sc.*

This is one of Faithorne's best heads.

John La Motte was a merchant of London, and author of some Treatise, or Treatises which I have seen quoted, but have never met with any of his works.

JAMES STANIER; *Garnet p. Hallar f.*

I am informed, that this person was also a merchant in London. He was probably an author.

Captain CHARLES SALTONSTALL, *Æt.* 29. *Sc. Marshall sc.*

Charles Saltonstall was author of "The Navigator, or the theoretic and practic Principles, &c. of the Art of Navigation," Lond. 1642; 4to. His head is prefixed to this book.

Sir THOMAS URQUHART, (or Urchard) Knt. *Glover del. ad vivum, 1641; whole length, small 4to.*

There was one of the same name and title, a Scotsman †, who, about the year 1653, published a Treatise of Trigonometry in 4to, dedicated to his lady mother. There is before the book, a portrait of the Author, at full length,

† I am informed that he was a physician. Quære.

in

in armour. His Translation of Part of Rabelais, is much esteemed, as almost equalling the spirit of the original.

WILLIAM LILLY, the astrologer. See the Interregnum.

JOHN BOOKER, a very noted astrologer in this reign. See the Interregnum.

Captain GEORGE WHARTON, antagonist of Booker. See the Interregnum.

Mr. (GERVASE) MARKHAM; *a small oval; in the title to his "Perfect Horseman;" 8vo.*

Gervase Markham was son of Robert Markham, of Cotnam, in the county of Nottingham, Esq. He bore a captain's commission in the civil wars, and was justly reputed a man of courage *. He was a practitioner in horsemanship and husbandry, for at least fifty years, and composed several treatises on both those subjects. His books of Farriery have given place to those of Gibson, Soleysell, Bourdon, and Bracken; but they are still in the hands of farriers in the country. We see Markham's, Aristotle's, and several other "Master Pieces," in almost every list of chapmen's books. He was also author of a Tragedy, intitled, "Herod and Antipater," 1621, and of a book of angling †.

* In the "Biographia Britannica," article Holles, note (C.) is a remarkable story of a duel betwixt a person of both his names, and John Holles, Esq. afterwards earl of Clare. It is there said, that "Gervase Markham was a great Confident, or as the phrase now is, The Gallant of the Countess of Shrewsbury, and was usually in those days termed her Champion." It appears in the conclusion of the story, that he was, by an event of the duel, totally disqualified for gallantry. This may very probably be another Gervase Markham; but we are told that "he lived after to be an old man; but never after eat any supper, nor received the sacrament, which two things he rashly vowed not to do, until he were revenged."

† Intitled, "The Whole Art of Angling," in 4to, 1656. The Author very gravely tells us, in this singular book, that an angler should "be a general scholar, and seen in all the liberal sciences; as a grammarian to know how to write, or
H h 2 " discourse

JOHANNES BATE; *G. Giffard fecit; small 4to.*

John Bate was author of "The Mysteries of Nature," in four parts. 1. Of water-works. 2. Of fire-works. 3. Of drawing, washing, limning, and engraving. 4. Of sundry experiments. 2d edition, 4to, 1635. The head is before his book.

JOHANNES BABINGTON, *Æt.* 31. *J. Droeshout sc. a small oval.*

John Babington was author of "Pyrotechnia, or a Discourse of artificial Fireworks for Pleasure," &c. He was a great improver of this art, and was also a considerable proficient in practical mathematics. There is subjoined to his "Pyrotechnia," a short Treatise of Geometry, with the Extraction of the square and cubic Roots. His portrait is in the engraved title to his book, fol. 1635.

NATHANAEL NYE, *Æt.* 20; *Hollar f.* 1644; *12mo.*

In the Catalogue of the Library at Sion College occurs. "The Art of Gunnery; shewing how to make Gunpowder, Match, to shoot," &c. by Nat. Nye, 8vo. 1647.

JOHANNES CLAVEL.

"That I may neither bear another's blame
"Through wrong suspicions, nor yet act the same
"At any time hereafter, but prove true,
"Loe, to be known, you have my face at view."

Robt. Mighen exc. in æmiser. Sti Dunstan, 1628.

"discourse of his art, in true and fitting terms. He should have sweetness of speech
"to entice others to delight in an exercise so much laudable. He should have
"strength of argument to defend and maintain his profession against envy and slander."
He also enumerates several virtues as essential to this amusement, and gives us to understand that a complete angler must be a complete scholar, and philosopher.

John

John Clavel was author of "The Discoverie of the
"High-way Law;" 4to, 1628, before which is his por-
trait.

JAMES CALTHORPE, of East-Baslam in Nor-
folk, 1642; *b. fb.*

There was one of the name of Calthorpe, who pub-
lished "The Customs and Liberties of the City of Lon-
don," in 8vo, or 12mo, but I know not whether he
were the same person or not. A person of both his names
was knighted by Cromwell, in Dec. 1656. He was then
sheriff of the county of Suffolk.

JOHN LILBURNE, *Æt.* 23, 1641; *G. Glover f.*
8vo.

JOHN LILBURNE, *Æt.* 23, 1641; *Glo. f. in prison, 8vo.*

JOHN LILBURNE, &c. *Hollar f. Under the print is an account of*
his sufferings, (for printing libels) in pursuance of a sentence of the
Star Chamber; a small oval.

JOHN LILBURNE; *Vandergucht sc. 8vo.*

John Lilburne, commonly called "Freeborn John,"
was the most hardened and refractory of all the seditious
libellers of his time. Dungeons, pillories, and scourges,
seem to have had no effect upon him. He was still con-
tumacious, and continued to be the same turbulent incen-
diary that he was at first. He dared to oppose every go-
vernment under which he lived; and thought he had as
good a right to liberty, in its utmost extent, as he had to
the element that he breathed. He looked upon all or-
dinances in religion as the worst kind of bonds and
shackles, and the effects only of ecclesiastical tyranny.
Being determined to enjoy the utmost "Christian Liberty,"
he turned Quaker, and died in that communion. See the
Interregnum.

It

It is probable, that most, or all of the following persons were authors; but I cannot find any mention of their works in the Bodleian, and other Catalogues, which I have examined.

MR. RICHARD BLACKERBY, died in the year 1648, in his 74th year; *Van Hove* *fc.* *A book in his left hand.*

THOMAS KIDDERMINSTER, of Langley; *Cecil* *fc.* 1638.

JOHANNES THOMPSON, *Æt.* 27; *Gow* *del.* *Hollar* *f.* 1644; 12mo.

“ JOHN DETHICK, of West Newton, in the county of Norfolk, Esq^r. was born the 23d of Octob. 1567, and
“ deceased the 31 of Octob. 1651;” *P. Lombart* *fc.* 4to.

I find that John Dethick, lord mayor of London, was knighted by Cromwell 15 Sept. 1656. He was probably a son of the former.

HUMPH. CURSON, de Stanhow, in Norfolk. *falling* *band*; 12mo.

This may, perhaps, belong to the next reign; as may also the following.

An anonymous portrait of a man sitting and writing, a globe on his left hand, a satyr holding a crown of laurel over his head; six verses, “ The globe’s the study,” &c. A long falling band.

An anonymous head in an oval; “ Ingenio, non ætate, sapientia acquiritur.” W. M. (Wm Marshall) f. 8vo.

An anonymous portrait, Æt. 21; black cap, hair, sash and shoulder-knot; four verses; “ The pencil can no more” &c. T. Cross *fc.* 8vo.

C L A S S

CLASS X.

A R T I S T S, &c.

" MARCUS GARRARDUS pictor, illustrissimis et
 " serenissimis principibus, beatæ memoriæ, Elizabethæ, et
 " Annæ, &c. Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, re-
 " ginis, servus; et præstantissimo artifice Marco Garrardo
 " Brugenfis Flandriæ filius, ubi natus erat. Ob. Londini,
 " Jan. 19, 1635, Æt. 74." *Hic ipse Marcus depinxit, Ao. 1627;*
Hollar f. 1644; 4^{to}.

See a further account of him in the reign of Elizabeth,
 Class X.

DANIEL MYTENS; *Vandyck p. Paul du Pont (or*
Pontius) sc. b. fb.

DANIEL MYTENS; *Bannerman sc. copied from the former. In*
the "Anecdotes of Painting."

Daniel Mytens painted many portraits in England, in
 this, and the former reign, which were very deservedly
 admired. Several of them are at Hampton Court: and
 at St. James's, is that of Jeffrey Hudson, the king's dwarf,
 on whom Sir William Davenant wrote a poem intitled
 "Jeffreidos," which describes a battle betwixt him and a
 turkey-cock. This artist grew out of vogue upon the ar-
 rival of Vandyck. He studied the works of Rubens, and
 his landscapes on the back grounds of his pictures are in
 the excellent style of that painter. He was living in Hol-
 land, in 1656.

PETRUS PAULUS RUBENS, eques, &c. *Van-*
dyck p. P. Pontius sc. b. fb.

PETRUS PAULUS RUBENS, &c. *a copy of the former, by Gay-*
wood; b. fb.

PETRUS

PETRUS PAULUS RUBENS, 1630; *Pontius* sc. large b. sb.

PETRUS PAULUS RUBENS; *Hollar* f. b. sb.

PETRUS PAULUS RUBENS; *Pelham* f. b. sb. mezz.

SIR PETER PAUL RUBENS; *Worldge* f. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, by 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.

SIR PETER PAUL RUBENS; *Chambers* sc. 4to. In the "*Arctodes of Painting*."

RUBENS'S family by himself; engraved by *Mac Ardeil*, after the original at *Blenheim*; sb. mezz*.

Peter Paul Rubens came into England in the reign of Charles I. who employed him to paint the ceiling of the Banqueting House at Whitehall, for which he was paid three thousand pounds. He, like Titian, excelled in almost every branch of his art; but his greatest excellence was in history and landscape. There is more grandeur than simplicity in his works; but his meanest performances are generally pleasing, from the strength and beauty of his colouring †. He painted beasts of the savage kind better than any other painter, and his landscapes are not inferior to those of Titian. It appears from the paintings of this artist, and many others, that the ideas of feminine beauty in the Low Countries and in Greece, were as different as the climates ‡. His greatest work was the history of Mary of Medicis, in the Luxemburg gallery, at Paris; and his best weasel piece, the Assumption of the Virgin, in the collection

* The engraver told me that this print, which sold for six shillings in England, sold for three guineas at Paris. The French are great admirers of our best mezzotinted.

† The ingenious Mr. Webbe is of opinion, that Rubens did not understand the clear obscure as a principle in the art of painting. If he did not, it must be allowed that he had the luckiest pencil that ever artist was blessed with †. De Piles has, in his "*Balance of Painters*," placed him two degrees higher, as a colourist, than Correggio.

‡ This will appear by comparing the women in the prints after Rubens, and the fat Venus by Diepembec, in the "*Temple of the Muses*," with the Venus of Medicis.

† See the "*Enquiry into the Beauties of Painting*," p. 94.

of

of the elector palatine at Duffeldorp: there are prints of both. The duke of Marlborough has no less than sixteen pictures by his hand. *Ob.* 1640. See the Appendix to this reign.

ANT. VANDYCK; *a bust, on a pedestal; ipse f. aqua forti.*

ANTH. VANDYCK, eques, &c. *seipse delin. Hollar f. 4to.*

ANT. VANDYCK, &c. *looking over his shoulder; chain about his neck. Vorsterman sc. b. sb.*

ANTOINE chevalier VANDYCK; *Pontius sc. b. sb.*

ANTONIO VANDYCK; *Feretti delin. X. G. e A Pazzi sc. b. sb.*
One of the Set of Heads of Painters, done by themselves, in the grand duke of Tuscany's gallery at Florence.

The set is in the "Museum Florentinum."

ANTONIUS VANDYCK, &c. *Gaywood f. b. sb.*

ANT. VANDYCK, eques, pictor; *Vandyck p. J. Vander Bruggen f. 1682; b. sb. mezz.*

ANT. VANDYCK, &c. *his arm held up, the hand declined; 4to.*

The duke of Grafton has a fine half length of him, from which this print was probably done. It was painted by Vandyck, and represents him younger than any of the prints above described.

Sir ANTHONY VANDYCK; *Vandyck p. Bannerman sc. From an original in the collection of the Hon. Horace Walpole. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

Sir ANT. VANDYCK; *Worlidge f. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, by 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.*

This illustrious disciple of Rubens did not only excel his master in portrait, but every other painter of his age; and there is no artist of any age that stands in competition with him but Titian. There is a truth and delicacy in his best works, that surpass those of all his cotemporaries, as much as he surpassed himself. It is recorded of him,

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that

that he frankly confessed to one of his friends, that in the former part of his life he painted for fame, and in the latter for his kitchen *. His price was forty pounds for a half, and sixty for a whole length. His best portrait in England is the earl of Strafford, with his secretary; at the marquis of Rockingham's at Wentworth house; and the best abroad, is that of cardinal Bentivoglio, in the grand duke of Tuscany's collection, at Florence. Mr. Richardson tells us, that "he never saw any thing like it; that he looked upon it two hours, and came back twenty times, to look upon it again †." There is a fine etching of it by Morin, but it is not common.—*Ob.* 1641.

GERARDUS HONTHORST, (vel HONDTHORST) Hagæ Comitum, pictor humanarum figurarum majorum; *Vandyck p. Paul du Pont sc. b. sb.*

GERARD HONTHORST, &c. *Bannerman sc. 4to. Copied from the above. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

Gerard Honthorst, who was esteemed one of the best painters of this time, was invited into England by Charles I. He had before, been employed by the queen of Bohemia, whose family he taught to design: of these the princess Louisa, afterwards abbess of Maubuisson, and the princess Sophia, were his most distinguished disciples. He painted history, and portraits, but excelled most in his night pieces, of which Rubens was a great admirer. Though he staid here but six months, the king presented him with three thousand florins, a service of plate for twelve persons, and a horse. *Ob.* 1660.

HORATIUS GENTILESCIUS, pictor humanarum figurarum in Anglia; *Vandyck p. L. Vorsterman sc. b. sb.*

* See De Piles's "Principles of Painting," p. 176, 177.

† Richardson's "Account of Statues, &c. in Italy," p. 72, 2d edit.

HORATIO

HORATIO GENTILESCHI; *T. Chambers sc. copied from the above. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

Horatio Gentileschi, a native of Pisa, having distinguished himself in Italy and France, came into England by invitation of Charles I. who assigned him a considerable salary, and employed him in painting ceilings. He made some attempts at portrait painting, but with little success. Nine pieces of his hand, which were formerly in the royal palace at Greenwich, are now in the Hall at Marlborough house. He also did the history of Joseph and Potiphar's wife, at Hampton Court. His daughter, Artemisia, was, perhaps, the most celebrated paintress of her time. She was equal to her father in history, and excelled him in portrait. He died in England, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

GULIELMUS DOBSON, pictor; *ipse fecit in aqua fortis. b. fb.*

His head, by himself, is at earl Paulet's.

GULIELMUS DOBSON; *Stent; 4to.*

GULIELMUS DOBSON; *fold by Rowlet; 4to.*

WILLIAM DOBSON; *ipse p. G. White f. b. fb. mezz.*

DOBSON; *Bannerman sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

William Dobson, called by Charles I. "The English Tintoret," was an excellent painter of history and portraits. He was brought out of his obscurity by Vandyck, who found him working in a garret. The patronage of that great artist instantly raised his reputation, and he was, upon his decease, appointed serjeant-painter to the king, and groom of the privy-chamber. He seems to have been intoxicated with his good fortune: he grew idle and dis-

Oa. 1646.

lute, was involved in debt; and thrown into prison; and died soon after his enlargement, at the age of thirty-six. His works, which have much of the character and merit of Vandyck, are to be seen at Oxford, Wilton, and many other places; but his best performance is at Blenheim. Some will have this to be a family piece of Lilly the astrologer, and others of Francis Carter an architect, disciple of Inigo Jones. See "Anecdotes of Painting."

ADRIAN HANNEMAN; *A. Bannerman* sc. 4to. *In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

Adrian Hanneman, a native of the Hague, was sixteen years in England. He studied the works of Vandyck, and was, by Vertue, thought the best imitator of the airs of his heads. He was the favourite painter of Mary, princess of Orange, daughter to Charles I. A considerable number of his works are to be seen in England; but his principal performances are abroad: he painted in the chamber of the States, at the Hague. *Ob. circa 1680.*

FRANCESCO CLEYN; *T. Chambers* sc. 4to. *In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

There is a picture of Cleyn, his wife, and several children, in the possession of Mr. Crawley, of Hempsted in Hertfordshire.

Francis Cleyn, a native of Rostock in Germany, studied in Italy, and was sometime in the service of Christian IV. king of Denmark. He came into England, in the latter end of the reign of James I. and was employed in the tapestry works at Mortlake. A fine suit of tapestry in grotesque, after his designs, is at Petworth in Sussex; and at Holland house is a most beautiful ceiling by him, which Mr. Walpole says "is not unworthy of Parmegiano." He de-

designed many of the plates for Ogilby's "Virgil," and "Æsop;" the former of which were so much approved of by the king of France, that he ordered them to be copied for the fine edition of "Virgil," printed at the Louvre. He is said to have received fifty shillings a-piece for these drawings. He painted little or nothing in oil. *Ob. circ. 1658.*

HENRY STONE; *Lely p. Bannerman sc. in the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

Henry Stone, son of Nicholas, travelled into Holland, France, and Italy. He carried on the business of a statuary, after his father's death; but was best known as a painter, and particularly excelled in copying Vandyck. He is called "Old Stone," to distinguish him from his younger brother John. At Burleigh House, is a good copy by him, of the celebrated portrait of Charles I. painted by Vandyck, which was burnt at Whitehall, in 1697, and which was esteemed the best likeness of him *. *Ob. 24 Aug. 1653.*

HENRICUS STEENWYCK, &c. *Van Dyck p. Paul du Pont sc. b. sb.*

HENRY STEENWYCK; *in the "Anecdotes of Painting," copied from the above; 4to.*

Henry Steenwyck was a good painter of architecture, portraits, and history; but he was not equal in the first of these branches to his father, who had scarce a rival. He was employed in England by Charles I. and we are informed, that in France, are the portraits of that king, and his queen, "with a front of a royal palace on the back "ground," by his hand. Descamps says, "that this pic-

* MS. Catalogue of the pictures at Burleigh.

"ture is more carefully laboured than any work of Van-
"dyck, and equal to the most valuable of Meiris."†

FRANCIS WONTERS; *F. Wonters p. Bannerman*
sc. 4to. in the "Anecdotes of Painting."

Francis Wonters, a disciple of Rubens, came into England, with the emperor's ambassador, in 1637, and was retained as painter to the prince of Wales. He chiefly practised in landscape, with small naked figures, such as Cupids, &c. and did a cieling in one of the palaces. His works were esteemed by the emperor Ferdinand II. and Charles I. *Ob. 1659.*

CORNELIUS POLEMBURG; *ipse p. T. Chambers*
sc. 4to. in the "Anecdotes of Painting."

Cornelius Polemburg, disciple of Abraham Bloemart, was deservedly celebrated for his very beautiful and high-finished landscapes, adorned with no less beautiful figures. He frequently embellished his pieces with buildings and ruins; and sometimes finished them to so high a degree, that they had all the lustre and tenderness of enamel. He, for some time, painted in the style of Elsheimer, which he abandoned for another of his own. He painted at Rome, and at Florence, where his works were highly esteemed. He was strongly solicited to enter into the service of the Grand Duke, which he declined; but accepted of an invitation from Charles I. to come over to England. He sometimes painted the figures in Steenwyck's perspectives. The scarcity of his works, added to their intrinsic merit, occasions their being valued as so many jewels.—He died at Utrecht, 1660.

† "Anecdotes of Painting," II. 104.

EDWARD

EDWARD PIERCE, *senr. Bannerman sc. 4to. in the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

Edward Pierce, *senr.* was noted for history, landscape, and architecture; and did a great number of ceilings, and altar-pieces, in churches, which were burnt in the fire of London. He was employed under Vandyck; and bred his son John a painter, and Edward a statuary, both of whom became eminent in their professions. The most considerable of the father's works now remaining, are at Belvoir-Castle, in Lincolnshire. He died a few years after the Restoration.

JOHN TORRENTUS; *Bannerman sc. oval; with several other heads in the second edition of the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

John Torrentius, a native of Amsterdam, was an admirable artist, but a detestable character. He was not only profligate, but impious; and avowedly prostituted his pencil, which he employed on small figures, to the purposes of lewdness and debauchery. He came into England in this reign; but his talents and his morals were better suited to the seraglio of a Tiberius, or the court of the second Charles, than to that of Charles the first. He died in 1640, in the fifty-first year of his age. See more of him in the "Anecdotes of Painting."

ABRAHAM VANDERDORT; *Dobson p. Chambers sc. from the original at Houghton; in the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

Abraham Vanderdort, a Dutchman, who had been for sometime, in the service of the emperor Rodolph II. came into England in the reign of James I. where he met with great encouragement from prince Henry, who had a good taste

taste for the arts. He was, in this reign, made keeper of the royal cabinet of medals, with a salary of forty pounds a year; and had the same salary appointed him for furnishing drawings for the king's coins, and superintending the making of puncheons and dies: he had also an allowance of five shillings and six pence a day, board wages. He was remarkably excellent at modelling in wax. He hanged himself in despair, because he could not find a drawing by Gibson, which he had laid up for the king †.

JOHN VAN BELCAMP; *Bannerman sc. 4to. in the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

John Van Belcamp, a Dutchman, was employed under Vander Dort, in copying pictures in the royal collection. The whole lengths of Edward III. and the Black Prince, over the doors, in one of the anti-chambers at St. James's, are said to have been copied by him.* These portraits more nearly resemble each other, than any of the prints I have seen of them. The whole length of Edward IV. over the chimney in another anti-chamber, was also painted by him; the face is supposed to have been done from some ancient original. His copies are thought to be well executed. *Ob. 1653.*

WILLIAM FAITHORNE, a good painter in miniature, and an admirable engraver. See the next reign.

HENRY VANDERBORCHT; *Hollar f. 1648; 4to.*

Henry, son of Henry Vanderborcht, a painter at Frankendale in the Palatinate, was employed by the earl of Arundel, to collect curiosities for him in Italy. He continued in the earl's service as long as he lived, and drew

† The original Catalogue of Charles the Ist's collection of pictures, and other curiosities, drawn up by Vanderdort, is in the Ashmolean Museum.

* At page 9 and 10 of this volume, I, from misinformation, mentioned these portraits, by Belcamp, as ancient paintings.

and

and etched many things in his, and the royal collection. After the death of his patron, he was preferred to the service of the prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II. He died at Antwerp.

BALTHASAR GERBIER; *Vandyck p. Meyssens exc. 4to. one of the set of heads of artists, published by Meyssens.*

Sir BALTHASAR GERBIER; *Vandyck p. T. Chambers sc. in the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

BALT. GERBIERUS, *Æt. 42, 1634: Vandyck p. P. S. excud.*

Sir Balthasar Gerbier, a native of Antwerp, was a retainer to the duke of Buckingham, and much in his favour. He studied painting and architecture, and had a superficial knowledge of other arts and sciences. He painted small figures in distemper; and did a picture of the Infanta, which was sent from Spain to James I. He owed his fortune more to his favour with the duke of Buckingham, than to his merit as an artist. We are informed that he, at his own house, entertained the king and queen with a supper, which is supposed to have cost him a thousand pounds*. See Class V. and the next reign, Class IX.

NICHOLAS LANIERE, an Italian, was, for his various talents, greatly esteemed by Charles I. He practised music, painting, and engraving; but his greatest excellence was music. His own portrait, painted by himself, is in the music-school at Oxford. He etched a considerable number of plates for a drawing-book. He was a connoisseur in pictures, and had the art of giving modern paintings an air of antiquity, and putting off copies for originals†. See the Division of Musicians.

* "Anecdotes of Painting," II. p. 56. Notes.

† It is well known that this art is much improved since Lanier's time. Mr. Knapton, the painter, observed at an auction in Italy, that one Paris, a Frenchman,

GELDORP; *Bannerman sc. a small oval, in the same plate with Van Belcamp.*

Though we see the name of Geldorp to the portraits of several eminent persons in this reign, it is certain that he seldom drew a picture himself, but painted upon sketches made by others. This painter, whose christian name was George, was a countryman and friend of Vandyck, who lodged at his house, upon his first coming to England.

Sir TOBIE MATTHEW, who was in Spain with Charles I. when prince, and the duke of Buckingham, did a portrait of the Infanta, and sent it to England. There is no doubt but he attempted, at least, to paint the beautiful countess of Carlisle, who, as Mr. Wood tells us, was "the Goddess that he adored." See Class IV.—See also the "Anecdotes of Painting."

JOHN PETITOT; *oval; Bannerman sc. in the same plate with Sir Toby Matthews and Torremius, in the second edition of the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

John Petitot, a native of Geneva, who was never equalled in enamel, not even by Zincke, was patronized by Charles I. and Lewis XIV. His most celebrated performance is the whole length of Rachael de Rouvigny,

man, gave very good prices for bad copies; upon which he is said to have accosted him in this manner: "Sir, as I have had some experience in pictures, I take the friendly liberty to inform you, that I think you give too much for such as you buy." Paris thanked him for his kind admonition, and said, that he was not altogether without experience himself; but as he frequently met with such as had none at all, and yet had a very good opinion of their own judgment, he was sure of getting considerably by his purchases. The honourable person, who told me this, informed me, that a near relation of his, who was long resident in France, laid out six thousand pounds in pictures at Paris, which after his death, sold only for what the Frames cost him.

countess

countess of Southampton, copied from a painting in oil by Vandyck. This, which is in the collection of the duke of Devonshire, is styled by Mr. Walpole "the most capital work in enamel in the world." Several of his English works in this collection have much greater merit than those which he did in France. *Ob.* 1691. *Æt.* 84.

A P A I N T R E S S.

The Princess LOUISA, daughter of the king of Bohemia, and niece to Charles I. was justly celebrated as an artist. I shall only observe here, that in Lovelace's "Lucastra," is a poem "On the princess Louisa drawing." See Class I.

S T A T U A R I E S.

(HUBERT) LE SOEUR, *Bannerman sc. 4to. in the Anecdotes of Painting.*

This admirable artist, who was a disciple of the famous John of Boulogne, came into England about the year 1630, and was employed by the king and the nobility. All that now remain of his works, but they alone are sufficient to transmit his name with honour to posterity, are the brazen statue of William earl of Pembroke, at Oxford, and the equestrian figure of Charles I. at Charing-Cross. The pedestal of the latter, was executed by the famous Grinlin Gibbons.

NICHOLAS STONE, junr. *a small oval; T. Chambers sc. in the same plate with Nicholas Stone, senr.* See the former reign, Class X.

Nicholas, son of Nicholas Stone the statuary, was bred up under his father, and afterwards went to Italy, to im-

K k 2

prove

prove himself in his art, in which he promised to make a very considerable figure. Several of his models done abroad, after the antique, have been mistaken for the works of Italian masters. Mr. Bird, the statuary, had the "Laocoon," and Bernini's "Apollo" by him. He died the same year as his father.

EDWARD PIERCE, jun'. *small; in the same plate with Edward Pierce, senr.*

Edward, son of Edward Pierce the painter, was a very noted statuary and architect. The statues of Sir Thomas Gresham and Edward III. in the royal exchange, and several busts, particularly those of Milton and Sir Christopher Wren, were done by him. The former was in the possession of Vertue the engraver; the latter is, or was, in the picture gallery at Oxford. He assisted Sir Christopher in several of his works, and built the church of St. Clement under his direction. The four dragons on the monument, were carved by him. *Ob.* 1698.—See "Anecdotes of Painting."

A R C H I T E C T S.

IGNATIUS JONES, Mag. Brit. architectus generalis; *Vandyck p. Hollar f. before his "Most Notable Antiquity" of Great-Britain, vulgarly called Stonebenge," &c. a pot folio, 1655.*

His head, by Vandyck, is at Houghton.

INIGO JONES; *Van Vorst (or Voerst) sc. large 4to.*

INIGO JONES; *Gaywood f. 24to.*

INIGO JONES; *Bannerman sc. in the "Anecdotes of Painting," 4to.*

Inigo

Inigo Jones, who, as an architect, would have done honour to any age or nation, had a true taste for whatever was great or beautiful in his art. His talent for design began to display itself early, and recommended him to the notice of the earl of Arundel*, who sent him to Italy to study landscape. In that ample theatre of the arts, his genius, with which himself had been unacquainted, was soon awakened by architecture. His progress, in his beloved study, was suitable to the strength of his parts, and the vehemence of his inclination; and he, in a few years, saw himself at the head of his profession, and in possession of its highest honours.—The Banqueting House at Whitehall, which is his capital work, was erected in the late reign. This has been pronounced, by judicious foreigners, the most finished of the modern buildings, on this side the Alps†; and is itself a study of architecture. Of private houses, the Grange, in Hampshire, is one of his completest structures. He has written a book to prove that Stone Henge was a Roman temple; as Dr. Stukely has done to prove it a temple of the Druids; future writers will, probably, start new hypotheses, founded upon as much, or as little probability, as the arguments of either. *Ob.* 21 July, 1651.

Sir BALTHASAR GERBIER was employed by Charles I. and II. as an architect. See an account of him in that character, in the next reign.

A C H A S E R and M O D E L L E R.

THEODORE ROGIERS; *Vandyck p.* *One of the Set of Heads after Vandyck; b. sb.*

* Some say that William, earl of Pembroke, was his patron.

† This was the opinion of Monf. d'Azont, a famous French architect, who was seventeen years in Italy, at different times, to improve himself in the knowledge of archi-

Theodore Rogiers chased some fine pieces of plate with poetic stories, for the king. There is a print by James Neffs, of a magnificent ewer which he modelled for him, after a design of Rubens: it represents the judgment of Paris.

ENGRAVERS.

LUCAS VORSTERMANS, (vel VORSTERMAN), chalcographus, in Geldria natus; *Ant. Vandyck f. aqua forti.* *This is one of the valuable etchings done by Vandyck's own hand. I think there are fourteen of them.*

Luke Vorsterman *, an admirable Dutch engraver of history and portrait, was about eight years in England. He engraved a considerable number of historical pieces after Rubens and Vandyck, and much in the style of those great masters. One of his best performances, which was done after a painting of the latter, is the Virgin supporting the dead body of Christ. The original, which was lately purchased by the earl of Exeter, is at Burleigh house: it is about the same size with the print. The finest English portrait that I have seen of Vorsterman's engraving, and which I believe is exceeded by none of his numerous works, is that of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, with the staves of earl-marshal and lord-treasurer, after a painting of Hans Holbein. He had a son of both his names, who was an engraver; but he was inferior to his father.

ROBERTUS VAN VOERST, (vel VORST), chalcographus; *Van Dyck p. R. Van Voerst sc. b. sb.*

ROBERT VAN VOERST; *Vandyck p. T. Chambers sc. In Mr. Walpole's "Catalogue of Engravers."*

architecture. He was in England about the year 1685. See Lister's "Journey to Paris," p. 99.

* He sometimes spelt his name Vosterman, as it was pronounced.

Ro-

Robert Van Voerft was an excellent engraver of portraits; and, in this branch of his art, the rival of Vorsterman, but somewhat inferior to him. His large head of the queen of Bohemia, engraved from a painting of Gerard Honthorst, by command of Charles I. was esteemed his best work. His own portrait, above described, which is among those of the artists by Vandyck, is finely executed.

WINCESLAUS HOLLAR, *Æt.* 40, 1647; *ipse f. small 4to.*

WINCESLAUS HOLLAR; *Meyssens p. Hollar f. 4to. Among the heads of the artists, by Meyssens.*

WINCESLAUS HOLLAR; *ipse f. small.*

WENCESLAUS HOLLAR; *a small oval, engraved by Vertue, in the title to the Catalogue of his works, compiled by the same hand. Lond. 1745; 4to.*

To this Catalogue is subjoined an account of his life.

This excellent engraver has perpetuated the resemblance of a thousand curiosities of art and nature, which greatly merit our attention. We, in his works, seem to see buildings rising from their ruins; and many things, now in a state of decay, or dissolution, appearing in all their original beauty. He has enriched the "Monasticon" with a great variety of elegant engravings of our ancient cathedrals and ruins of abbies. We have the inside and outside of the old church of St. Paul by his hand: we seem to walk in that venerable structure; and, with a pleasing melancholy, survey its tombs, and dwell on their inscriptions, and are led to the thoughts of our own mortality.—His perspective views, and his portraits, are the most numerous, his muffs and insects the most remarkable for the beauty of the engraving, and his shells the scarcest of his esti-

estimable works. The merit of this ingenious and industrious artist was never sufficiently valued in the reign of Charles II. He died as poor as if he had lived in a country of Barbarians, in the year 1677. But it should here be remembered that, though Hollar was a good engraver when he took pains, a great number of his performances are but very slightly executed. The dutchess dowager of Portland has a complete collection of his etchings in twelve volumes in folio. There is also a very valuable collection of them in the King's Library, which belonged to William III. The author of a late "Essay upon Prints," has by no means done justice to Hollar in the first edition of his book: see what he says of him in the preface to the second edition.

Sir EDMUND MARMION; *Gifford sc.*

Sir Edmund Marmion was a gentleman of fortune, who sometimes engraved for his amusement. The author of the Essay mentioned in the foregoing article, informs us, that "he etched a few portraits in the manner of Vandyck, "and probably from him, in which there is great ease "and freedom, and that he has put his name only to one "of them." This appears to be that of George Tooke, Esq. of Popes, in Hertfordshire. See TOOKE, Class VIII.

MUSICIANS*.

HENRY LAWES; *two angels holding a chaplet over his head; 8vo.*

Henry Lawes, who was the Purcell of his time, was servant to Charles I. in his public and private music. He

* I have placed musicians, who belong to one of the liberal arts, after engravers, as method requires that the arts, which depend upon design, should go together.

set

set some of the works of almost every poet of eminence in this reign, to such music as pleased the most judicious ears. Several of the Lyrics of Waller, and the "Comus" of Milton were set by him; and both these poets have paid him due honour in their verses. In the time of the Rebellion, he taught ladies to sing*, and upon the Restoration, was restored to his places. He composed a considerable number of Psalm tunes in "Cantica sacra" for three voices, and an organ. Many more of his compositions are to be seen in "Select Aires and Dialogues," in "The Treasury of Music," and the "Musical Companion." *Ob. Oct. 1662.*—William Lawes, his brother, was, by some, thought even his superior. He was a scholar of Giovanni Coperario, a famous Italian musician; and, as Dr. Fuller tells us, made above thirty several sorts of music for voices and instruments; neither was there any instrument then in use, but he composed to it so aptly, as if he had studied that only†. He was a commissary under general Gerard in the Civil War; and, to the great regret of the king, was killed at the siege of Chester, 26 Sept. 1645.—In the Music school at Oxford, are two large manuscript volumes of his works in score, for various instruments. In one of them, are his original compositions for masques, performed before the king, and at the inns of court. In the same school is an original portrait of his brother Henry.

NICHOLAS LANIERE; *J. Lyvius p. Vorsterman sc. b. sb.*

NICHOLAS LANIERE; *J. Lyvius p. Chambers sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to. Copied from the above.*

At the Grange, in Hampshire, the seat of the late lord-chancellor, is a fine portrait of him by Vandÿck. It was

* Manuscript account of musicians, by A. Wood, in Ashmole's Museum.

† "Worthies," in Wilts, p. 157.

the sight of this portrait that determined the king to employ that excellent painter.

Nicholas Laniere, who has been mentioned under a former division of this Class, was one of the private music to Charles I.* He, together, with Ferabosco, another Italian, composed the symphonies to several of the Masques performed at court, which were written by Ben. Johnson, the laureat. He also set to music several songs and hymns by the poets of this time; particularly a vocal composition for a Funeral Hymn on the King, his much lamented master, written by Thomas Pierce. Several of his works are in the "Select Aires and Dialogues," Lond. 1653.

JAMES GOUTER; *holding two lutes in his left hand.*—The print is thus inscribed; "Jacobus Goutero, inter regios Magnæ Britanniae Orpheos et Amphiones, Lydiæ, Doricæ, Phrygiæ, testitudinis Fidicini, et Modulatorum Principi: hanc e penicilli sui tabula, in æs transcriptam effigiem, Joannes Lævini † fidæ amicitiae monumentum consecravit." *Joannes Livius f. et exc. b. p.*

The excellence of Gouter's hand on the lute, appears from the above inscription. But he was, perhaps, not superior to Dr. John Wilson, a gentleman of the king's chapel, and one of his musicians in ordinary; who, on that instrument, excelled all the Englishmen of his time. He frequently played before Charles I. who usually "leaned, or laid his hand on his shoulder," and listened to him with great attention †. See "Athen. Oxon." II. "Fasti," Col. 41. See also the reign of Charles II.

* In the reign of James I he painted the scenes, and composed the music, for a Masque performed at the house of the lord Hay, for the entertainment of the French ambassador, 1617.

† Sic Orig.

‡ Music was looked upon at this time; as almost an indispensable qualification of a gentleman. Mr. Hawkins, editor of H. Walton's "Compleat Angler," tells us, that

CHRISTOPHER SIMPSON, a famous musician and composer. See the Interregnum.

W R I T I N G M A S T E R S, &c.

GETHINGE, writing master; *J. Chantry st.*

Gethinge, a native of Herefordshire, and a scholar of John Davies, the famous writing master of Hereford, was thought to surpass his master in every branch of his art. Dr. Fuller speaks thus of these dexterous artists: "Sure I am, that when two such transcendent pen masters shall again come to be born in the same shire, they may even serve fairly to engross the will and testament of the expiring universe*." See DAVIES in the former reign.

WILLIAM STOKES, (a noted writing master); *Glover sc. a small oval; eight Latin verses; "Ingéniosa tibi," &c.*

THEOPHILUS METCALF, master in the art of short writing; *12mo.*

His Essay on this art, which has passed thirty-five editions, was first printed in 8vo. 1618, and again, with improvements, in 1627. The first book of this kind published in England, was by Dr. Timothy Bright of Cambridge. It was intitled, "Characterie, an Art of short, swift, and secret Writing, by Character," printed by J.

that "formerly a lute was considered as a necessary part of the furniture of a barber's shop, and answered the end of a news-paper, the now common amusement of waiting customers; which it could never have done, if music had not been generally known and practised." The editor applies this observation to the illustration of a passage in Ben. Johnson's "Silent Woman." "Morose, in Act III, Scene 5. of that play, after he had discovered that his supposed wife could talk; and that to the purpose too, cries out on Cutbeard; "That cursed barber! I have married his cittern, that's common to all men." Mr. Upton, and Mr. Whaley, here read cittern," &c.

* "Worthies," in Herefordshire, p. 40.

Windet, &c. 12mo. 1588, and dedicated to queen Elizabeth. Bales, a great adept in the art of secret writing, improved much upon Dr. Bright's scheme. John Willis, a clergyman, published, some years afterwards, a "New Art of Stenography, or short writing;" but Edmund Willis, in 1618, published an "Abbreviation of Writing by Character," in a far better method than that of John. The art of short writing is in a manner our own; it was very little known or practised at this time, in any other country.

THOMAS SHELTON, *Æt.* 46; 12mo.

Thomas Shelton was thought to have improved upon Metcalf, in the art of short writing. His "Tachygraphy," and "Zeiglography," were several times printed; the former was translated into Latin, for the use of foreigners; it is intitled, "Tachygraphia; five exactissima et compendiosissima breviter scribendi Modus," &c. Lond 8vo. 1671.

"ELIAS ALLEN, apud Anglos Cantianus, juxta Tunbridge natus, mathematicis instrumentis ære incidentis sui temporis artifex ingeniosissimus. Ob. Londini, mense Martii, 1653." *H. Vanderborcht p. W. Hollar f. b. 3b.*

Elias Allen, who was sworn servant to Charles I. about the year 1627, was employed by the most eminent mathematicians of his time. We are informed that he made a horizontal dial, under the direction of the famous Oughtred, to present to the king*.

"JOHANNES TRADESCANTUS, pater, rerum selectarum insignem supellectilem, in reconditorio

* "Biographia," artic. OUGHTRED.

"Lam.

“ Lambethiano prope Londinum, etiamnum visendam, pri-
 mus instituit ac locupletavit.” *Hollar f. 12mo.*

“ JOHANNES TRADESCANTUS filius, ge-
 nii ingeniique paterni veras Heres, relictum sibi rerum un-
 dique congestarum Thesaurum, ipse plurimum adauxit,
 et in museo Lambethiano, amicis visendum exhibit.” *Hol-
 lar f. 12mo. **

In the Ashmolean Museum are the original paintings of
 the father and son, who were both physic gardeners at
 Lambeth. The portrait of the former, was done in his
 life-time, and also after his decease. I saw a picture at a
 gentleman's house in Wiltshire, which was not unlike that
 of the deceased Tradescant, and the inscription was strictly
 applicable to it, viz.

“ Mortuus haud alio quam quo pater ore quiesci,
 “ Quam facili frueris nunc quoque nocte doces.”

Both these heads are prefixed to the “ Museum Tradesc-
 cantianum,” 1656, 12mo. which is digested under the fol-
 lowing heads: 1. Birds with their eggs, &c. 2. Four-
 footed beasts. 3. Fish. 4. Shells. 5. Insects. 6. Minerals.
 7. Fruits, drugs, &c. 8. Artificial curiosities. 9. Miscel-
 laneous curiosities. 10. Warlike instruments. 11. Habits.
 12. Utenfils, and household stuff. 13. Coins. 14. Medals.
 To this is subjoined a catalogue of his plants, and a list of
 his benefactors.—John Tradescant the son, and his wife,
 joined in a deed of gift, by which their friend Mr. Ash-
 mole was intitled to this collection, after the decease of the
 former. It was accordingly claimed by him; but the wi-
 dow Tradescant refusing to deliver it, was compelled by
 a decree of the court of Chancery. She was soon after
 found drowned in a pond, in her own garden.

• This head may be placed in the Interregnum.

CLASS

CLASS XI.

LADIES, and others of the FEMALE SEX, according to their RANK, &c.

ELIZABETHA. (MARIA) VILLIERS, ducissa de Richmond et Lenox; *Vandyck p. Hollar f. b. sb. There is another small print of her by Hollar, dated 1645.*

MARY, dutchess of Richmond and Lenox; *Vandyck p. Bockman f. in the character of St. Agnes, with a lamb; b. sb. mezz.*

Madame la Duchesse de RICHMONT; *Vandyck p. Vander Bruggen f. b. sb. mezz.*

Her portrait is in the famous family piece, by Vandyck, at Wilton. There is another of her at Burleigh, a good copy, by Ashfield.

Mary, daughter of George Villiers, the first duke of Buckingham of that name. She was thrice married: 1. to Charles lord Herbert, son of Philip earl of Pembroke and Montgomery; 2. to James duke of Richmond and Lenox; 3. to Thomas Howard, brother to Charles earl of Carlisle. She left no issue by any of her husbands.

ANNA D'ACRES, comitissa Arundeliæ, *Æt.* 69, 1627; *a patch on her temple; 4to.*

Anne Dacre, countess of Arundel, was the eldest of the three daughters and coheiresses of Thomas lord Dacre of Gillelland, who, together with their brother, who died by an accident, were wards to Thomas duke of Norfolk. That nobleman married to his third wife, their mother Elizabeth Leiburne, lady Dacre, and bestowed her three daughters, who were become great heiresses, on his own
three

three sons. This lady was the wife of Philip earl of Arundel, who died in the Tower, in the reign of queen Elizabeth; having been condemned to death like his father, grand-father, and great-grand-father. By him she was mother of Thomas earl of Arundel, the famous collector, for whom Vorsterman drew their portrait in her old age, and Hollar engraved it*.

ALATHEA TALBOT, &c. comitissa Arundellia; et Surria, &c. et prima comitissa Angliæ; *Vandyck p. Hollar f. 1646; b. fb. a copy; 8vo.*

ALATHEA TALBOT, &c. in the same plate with the earl of Arundel. See Class II.

Alathea, daughter and coheir of Gilbert Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, and wife of Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel. The earl was extremely happy in the virtue and amiable qualities of this lady, whose taste was, in some degree, similar to his own. She even entered into his favourite amusements, but was never known to carry them to excess†.

ELIZABETH, late countess of Kent; *a small oval; before her "Receipts."*

Elizabeth, second daughter and coheir of Gilbert Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, and wife of Henry de Grey, earl of Kent. She was sister to Alathea countess of Arundel, above mentioned. There goes under her name a book intitled, "A Choice Manuall of rare and se-

* The above account is taken from a manuscript inscription under the head, in the collection of the honourable Horace Walpole.

† I scarce ever heard of a lady infected with the pedantry of the "Vertu," or indeed of any thing else. Wycherly, in his "Plain Dealer," has drawn the character of the widow Blackacre, as a great law pedant; but this is supposed to be the character of his own father.

“ left

“left Secrets in Physic and Chyrurgery, by the right
“honourable the countess of Kent, late deceased;” the 12th
edit. 1659, 12mo. But her being an author was the least
valuable part of her character; she was a lady of uncom-
mon virtue and piety. She died at her house in White-
Friars, 7 Dec. 1651. This lady was a different person
from Eliz. countess of Kent, who cohabited with Mr. Sel-
den, and left him a considerable fortune.

ELIZABETH, nuper comitissa Huntingdon; *two
angels holding a coronet over her head; Marshall sc. 4to.*

ELIZABETH, youngest of the three daughters and
coheirs of Ferdinando Stanley, earl of Derby. She died 20
Jan. 1633. The lord viscount Falkland wrote an epitaph on
this excellent lady. The following lines are a part of it.

The chief perfections of both sexes join'd,
With neither's vice, nor vanity combin'd, &c.

ELIZABETH, countess of Southampton; *Vandyck p.
Tompson ex. in the collection of the earl of Kent †; whole length;
b. sb. mezz.*

This lady, styled the fair Mrs. Vernon, and celebrated
for her beauty, in the curious letters of Rowland Whyte
in the “Sidney Papers,” was the daughter of John Ver-
non, of Hodnet, in Shropshire, Esq. She espoused Henry
earl of Southampton, distinguished by his sufferings, in
adhering to the person and fortunes of the famous Robert
Devereux, earl of Essex, the favourite of queen Elizabeth;
having engaged with him in that unhappy insurrection in
London, February 8th, 1601, related at large by Camden,
and other historians, and which, but for the clemency of
that princess, had cost him his life. Her second son Tho-

† There is an excellent portrait of her by Cornelius Jansen at Sherburn Castle.

mas succeeded to the title of earl of Southampton, and became lord high treasurer of England; her eldest son James deceasing in the life-time of his father. Her three daughters, Penelope, Anne, and Elizabeth, married; the first, William lord Spenser of Wormleighton; the second, Robert Wallop of Farley, in the county of Southampton, Esq. son of Sir Henry Wallop; and the last, Sir Thomas Eftcourt, Knt. one of the masters of the high court of chancery§.

RACHAEL, countess of Southampton; *Vandyck p. Mc. Ardell f. 1758; whole length; sh. mezz. from the original in the collection of the lord Royston and the marchioness Grey.*

We are informed by Sir William Dugdale, that this lady was of French extraction, and first espoused Daniel de Massey, baron of Ruvigny; after whose decease, she became the consort of Thomas earl of Southampton, lord high treasurer of England, in the reign of Charles the second. She bore to her lord, two sons, Charles and Henry, who died young; and three daughters: Elizabeth, married to Edward Noel, son to Baptist, viscount Campden; Rachael, first married to Francis, son and heir to Richard earl of Carbery, in Ireland, and afterwards to William, second son to William, earl of Bedford, from whom the present duke of Bedford is lineally descended; and Magdalen, who deceased in her infancy¶.

ANNA, comitissa de Bedford; *Vandyck p. P. Lombart sc. b. sh.*

Anne, countess of Bedford, was sole daughter and heir of Robert Car, earl of Somerset, by Frances, eldest daughter

§ This article was communicated by Dr. Campbell, whose excellent biographical writings are well known.

¶ The above account of this lady was also communicated by Dr. Campbell.

ter of Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, who married to her first husband Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, from whom she was divorced. This lady Anne, was wife of William Russell, earl of Bedford, who was created duke 1694, but she did not live to partake of that honour. She died the 10th of May, 1680, in the 64th year of her age. I have been informed, that this countess of Bedford was so ignorant of her mother's infamy, as to have called it a calumny, when she accidentally met with an account of it in a book which fell into her hands, after she was a woman grown.

MARGARET (ELIZABETH), countess of Essex; *black feather at her ear; Hollar f. 12mo.*

Elizabeth, countess of Essex, was second daughter to Sir William Paulet, of Eddington in Wiltshire, by his lady, Elizabeth, daughter to Sir John Seymour, and the lady Susan Paulet, whose father was the lord Chedwick Paulet, brother to the marquis of Winchester. Her great-grand-father was Sir Henry Seymour, brother to the duke of Somerset, lord protector.—The earl of Essex saw this lady at the earl of Hertford's, where he spent his Christmas, in 1630; and was so charmed with her beauty, and the sweetness of her manners, that he became deeply enamoured with her; and was married to her in the beginning of the following Spring. She had cohabited with him about four years*, when she was accused, and as it appears to me, very wrongfully, of an adulterous commerce with Mr. Udall†, who paid his addresses to her sister, whom he visited at Essex house. This accusation unfortunately occasioned a separation from her husband: but he acknowledged a son whom she had by him, though he de-

* "Higgon's Fun. Orat."

† Or Uvedale.

clared,

clared, that he was determined not to own him, if she was not brought to bed by the 5th of November. It was thought very capricious in the earl, that he should rest his own and his lady's honour, and also that of his posterity, upon the narrow point of a single day; as it required no uncommon reach of understanding to be informed, that a woman's labour might be retarded by a multiplicity of accidents. The child, however, happened to be born on that day; but dying in his infancy †, the house of Essex became extinct. Arthur Wilson, who was certainly prejudiced against this lady, seems by no means, to have done justice to her character §. She married to her second husband, Mr. afterwards Sir Thomas Higgons, a gentleman of great merit; by whom she had several daughters. This gentleman gives us to understand, that the injuries which she suffered in her reputation were the effects of the spleen and malice of her lord's servants, whom she had highly offended, by introducing order and œconomy into his family; and moreover of the ill-will of Sir Walter Devereux, the earl's near relation, who had conceived a mortal antipathy against her ||.

† Higgons, ubi supra.

§ See Wilson's account of his own life, in Peck's "Desiderata Curiosa," vol. II.

|| The dutchess dowager of Portland, who did me the honour to read this work, before it was sent to the press, was pleased, upon the perusal, to procure me a manuscript copy of "A Funeral Oration, spoken over the grave of Elizabeth countess of Essex, by her husband, Mr. Thomas Higgons, at her interment in the cathedral church of Winchester, Sept. 16, 1656, imprinted at London 1656." As this pamphlet is extremely rare, I conclude that the copies of it were, for certain reasons, industriously collected and destroyed; though few pieces of this kind have less deserved to perish.—The countess of Essex had a greatness of mind which enabled her to bear the whole weight of infamy which was thrown upon her; but it was, nevertheless, attended with a delicacy and sensibility of honour which poisoned all her enjoyments. Mr. Higgons has said much, and I think, much to the purpose, in her vindication: and was himself fully convinced from the tenor of her life, and the words which she spoke at the awful close of it, that she was perfectly innocent.—In reading this interesting oration, I fancied myself standing by the grave of injured innocence and beauty; was sensibly touched with the pious affection of the

M m a

tenderest

FRANCESCA BRIDGES, Exoniæ comitissa do-
tiffa; *Vandyck p. Guil. Faithorne exc. b. fb. This is one of Faithorne's
best portraits, and very scarce.*

The original, which represents her aged, and in mourn-
ing, is in the gallery at Strawberry Hill.

Frances Bridges, daughter to the lord Chandos, was
first married to Sir Thomas Smith of Abingdon, master of
the requests, and Latin secretary to James I. * After his
decease, she became the second wife of Thomas Cecil, the
first earl of Exeter of that name, who died February 7,
1622. After the earl's death, she was falsely and mali-
ciously accused of incest with her son-in-law, the lord
Rofs †, who married a daughter of Sir Thomas Lake,
whom he flighted. This scandalous accusation was ac-
companied with that of witchcraft, the great crime of this
age, and also with that of an intention to poison her ac-
cusers: these were the ladies Lake and Rofs. Sir Thomas,
who said "he could not refuse to be a father and a hus-
band," was artfully persuaded to join with them, in a
prosecution against the innocent countess. King James
took great pains to enquire into the truth of this affair,
and discovered such a complication of forgery, suborna-
tion, and perjury, as is scarce to be paralleled in history.
The king sat in judgment upon them himself, and "com-
pared their crimes to the first plot of the first sin in Para-

tenderest and best of husbands doing public and solemn justice to an amiable and
worthy woman, who had been grossly and publicly defamed. Nor could I with-
hold the tribute of a tear; a tribute which, I am confident, was paid at her inter-
ment, by every one who loved virtue, and was not destitute of the feelings of hu-
manity. This is what I immediately wrote upon reading the oration. If I am
wrong in my opinion, the *benevolent* reader, I am sure, will forgive me. It is not
the first time that my heart has got the better of my judgment.

* Fuller's "Worthies" in Berks, p. 94.

† Son of Thomas earl of Exeter, by Dorothy, daughter of lord Latimer, his first
lady.

"dise;

“dise; the lady Lake to the Serpent, her daughter to “Eve, and Sir Thomas to poor Adam.” Lady Ross, who confessed her guilt in open court, was pardoned. Sir Thomas and his lady were fined ten thousand pounds to the king, and five hundred pounds to the injured countess. The last-mentioned lady, had only one daughter, who died in her infancy †.

ELIZABETH A, comitissa Devonix; *Vandyck p. Lombart sc. b. fb.*

This belongs to a set which consists of twelve prints.

Elizabeth, second daughter of William Cecil, earl of Salisbury; and wife of William Cavendish, the third earl of Devonshire, by whom she was mother of the first duke. She had also another son Charles, who died unmarried, about the year 1670; and one daughter, Anne, who first espoused Charles, lord Rich, only son to Charles, earl of Warwick; and afterwards John, lord Burleigh, who, on the demise of his father, became earl of Exeter. It is remarkable that this lady accompanied her husband twice to Rome.

LUCIA, comitissa de Carlisle; *Vandyck p. Lombart sc. b. fb. A copy by Vertue; 8vo.*

Lucy, countess of Carlisle §, &c. *Vandyck p. P. a Gunst sc. whole length, large b. fb.*

The original, which was in the Wharton collection, is now in that of James West, Esq.

Lucy, daughter of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, and wife of James Hay, earl of Car-

† Lloyd and other historians, who have told this story, have not mentioned the name of this countess of Exeter, but it appears from dates that she was the person.

§ She is erroneously said, in the inscription of the print, to be daughter of Joceline Percy, earl of Northumberland.

liffe. She holds the next place to Sacharissa in the poems of Waller, and appears there to much greater advantage, than she does in the portraits of Vandyck. It was not so much the beauty of this celebrated lady, as the sprightliness of her wit, and the charms of her behaviour, that rendered her an object of general admiration. But her greatest admirers could not help seeing her vanity and affectation; yet all were forced to acknowledge, that if ever these foibles were amiable, they were so in the countess of Carlisle.—In 1636, she became a dowager. Mr. Waller has addressed an elegant copy of verses to her in mourning ||.

MARGARITA, comitissa de Carlisle; *Vandyck p. Lombart sc. Her daughter, a child, is standing by her.*

Margaret Russel, countess of Carlisle, was wife of James Hay, the second earl of Carlisle, and son of the first; by his first wife Honora, daughter of lord Denny*. The earl, her husband, died in October, 1660, when the title became extinct. In 1661, Charles Howard, descended from a younger branch of the house of Norfolk, was created earl of Carlisle.

DOROTHEA, comitissa de Sunderland; *Vandyck p. Lombart sc. b. sb.*

DOROTHY, countess of Sunderland, &c. *a copy of the above, by Vertue, who engraved another portrait of her, in the quarto edition of "Waller's Poems." It is in one of the head-pieces.*

There is, at Hall Barn, a portrait of her by Vandyck, which she presented herself, to Mr. Waller. That at

|| St. Evremont informs us, that, from the inmost recesses of Whitehall, she had a great hand in animating the faction at Westminster. He could also have informed us, that she was the reputed mistress of Pym.

* Dugdale's "Baronage."

Windfor,

Windsor, which goes under the name of Sacharissa, is of another countess of Sunderland, daughter of George lord Digby, and daughter-in-law to Dorothy.

Dorothy, daughter of Robert Sidney, earl of Leicester, was married to Henry, lord Spencer of Wormleighton, in his minority. The marriage was consummated at Penrhurst, 20 July, 1639†. He was created earl of Sunderland 8 June, 1643, and killed the same year, at the first battle of Newbury.

This truly amiable lady, who affected retirement, and was never vain of that beauty, which has rendered her fame immortal, was celebrated by Waller, under the name of Sacharissa. When she was far advanced in years, and had outlived every personal charm which had inspired the poet in his youth, she asked him in raillery, "when he would write such fine verses upon her again?" "Oh, madam!" said he, "when your ladyship is as young again."

ANNA SOPHIA, countess de Caernarvon; *Vandyck p. Lombart sc. b. sb.*

Anna Sophia, eldest daughter of Philip earl of Pembroke, and wife of Robert Dormer, earl of Caernarvon; a nobleman of great hopes, who was killed at the battle of Newbury, 20 Sept. 1643. Both their portraits are in the family piece, at Wilton.

FRANCES STUART, countess of Portland; *Vandyck p. Browne †; b. sb. mezz.*

Frances Stuart, wife to Jerome Weston, earl of Portland, was the youngest of the four daughter of Esme duke of

† See an elegant and spirited letter written on this occasion, by Waller, in his "Life," before his works.

‡ The name of an engraver, and print-seller, by whom this print was sold, and very probably engraved.

Rich-

Richmond and Lenox, who was brother and successor to Lodowick, mentioned in the preceding reign. She was sister to James, duke of Richmond, and the lords John and Bernard Stuart, of whom I have before given some account. It may not be improper to observe here, that the duke, her brother, had a son named Esme, who succeeded his father, as duke of Richmond, in 1655, and died young in 1660. He was succeeded by Charles, earl of Lichfield, his cousin german, who died in 1672; with him the title in this family, which was of the blood royal of Scotland, became extinct.—N. B. There is a print of Frances, countess of Portland, after Vandyck, by Gaywood. It is inscribed, by mistake, “Maria Stuart,” &c.

CATHARINA HOWARD, excellentissimi ducis Livoniæ (Lenoxiæ) hæredis conjux; *Vandyck p. A. Lommelin sc. b. fb.*

Catharine, eldest daughter of Theophilus Howard, second earl of Suffolk: married first, to George, lord D'Aubigne, son of Esme, duke of Richmond and Lenox, whom she turned papist to wed; and secondly to James Levingston, earl of Newburgh*.

PENELOPE, domina HERBERT; *Vandyck p. Lombart sc.* See PENELOPE, countess of Wilton, in the Interregnum.

CATHARINA HOWARD, grandchild to Thomas, earl of Arundel, *Æt. 13; Hollar f. ad vivum, 1646. A reverse of the same †.*

Lady CATHARINE HOWARD; *near half length; Hollar f. 4to.*

* From the information of Mr. Walpole.

† A reverse, or counterproof, is taken from another proof, fresh printed, and wet, by passing it through the rolling press: but, by this means, the strength and beauty of the latter is somewhat impaired.

Catha-

Catharine, daughter of Henry, lord Maltravers. She was afterwards married to John Digby, of Gothurst, Esq. in Buckinghamshire, eldest son of the famous Sir Kenelm Digby.

ANNE STANHOPE, afterwards countess of Chesterfield. See the next reign.

Lady DOROTHY SIDNEY. See SUNDERLAND in this Class.

JANE, daughter and heiress of Arthur Goodwin, of Winchendon, in the county of Bucks, Esq. married to Philip, lord Wharton, father to the late marquis of Wharton. *A. Vandyck p. P. van Gunst sc. large b. sh.*

The original, which was at Winchendon, is now at Houghton. See ARTHUR GOODWIN, Class VIII.

Mr. Hogarth, in the preface to his "Analysis of Beauty," has censured this portrait * as "thoroughly divested of "every elegance," from Vandyck's ignorance of the waving line, *or line of beauty*, as a principle in his art.

PHILADELPHIA, and ELIZABETH WHARTON, the only daughters of Philip, lord Wharton, by Elizabeth, his first lady; *A. Van Dyck p. 1640; P. van Gunst sc. whole lengths; large b. sh.*

The original picture of these two children is in the grand collection at Houghton, and is reckoned among the capital pieces of Vandyck.

In a pedigree of the Wharton family, in Collier's "Dictionary," Elizabeth is said to have been an only daughter of Philip, lord Wharton, by his first lady, Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir Rowland Wandesford, of Pickhay, in the county of York, attorney of the court of wards,

* It is there, by mistake, called "a print of the *dutcheſs* of Wharton."

and to have espoused Robert, earl of Lindsey. Philadelphia is there said to have been the youngest of his four daughters, by Jane Goodwin, his second lady; and to have married Sir George Lockhart, a famous lawyer, and president of the session in Scotland, by whom she had a son named George. This account of the family appears to be true, as there is a print inscribed, "Philip Lockhart, Esq. son of Sir George Lockhart, &c. by Philadelphia, youngest daughter to Philip, late lord Wharton."

ELIZABETHA HARVEY, filia domini Harvey, baronis Kedbrook; *Vandyck p. Hollar f. 1646; la. sh.*

This lady married John Hervey, of Eckworth, Esq. treasurer to queen Catharine, consort of Charles II. and died without issue.

SUSANNA TEMPLE, lady Thornhurst, lady Lister; *C. Johnson p. R. White sc. b. sh.*

Susanna Temple was maid of honour to Anne of Denmark, queen of James I. and esteemed one of the greatest beauties of the court. Whilst she was in that station, the king presented her, with his own hand, to Sir Geoffry Thornhurst; and she was drawn in her wedding habit by Cornelius Jansen. The original portrait is in the possession of George Gregory, Esq. at Harlaxton, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire. John Churchill, duke of Marlborough, offered a considerable sum for this picture, and lord Wilmington was very desirous of purchasing it, but neither of them could procure it. Lady Thornhurst married to her second husband, Sir Martin Lister, son of Dr. Matthew Lister, physician to Anne of Denmark, and afterwards to Charles I. Dr. Martin Lister was the issue of this marriage*.

* Dr. Martin Lister, who was one of the most distinguished fellows of the Royal society in the reign of Charles II. was author of several books of medicine, and natural

Lady ELIZABETH SHIRLEY, *a chaplet of roses on her head, long hair, part of which is braided, and twined with a rope of pearls; naked breasts, necklace; Vandyck p. Hollar f. b. sh.*

The print, which has only the painter's and engraver's names, is extremely scarce. Mr. John Barnard had two of them, one of which he sold to the dutchess of Portland for three guineas.

This lady, who was wife to Sir Robert Shirley, the famous adventurer, was, according to some accounts of her, a near relation of the sophi of Persia; according to others, a Circassian*. She is said to have fallen in love with Sir Robert for his valour, which he signalized in several engagements with the Turks, during his residence in Persia. Dr. Fuller informs us, that her complexion resembled ebony more than ivory, (which does not appear from the print) and that she was herself very valiant†. In 1612, she came first into England with her husband, who was sent hither in quality of ambassador from the Sophi, and was brought to bed of a child, to whom the queen stood godmother, and prince Henry godfather. She must have been quite young at this time: her portrait was done many years afterwards by Vandyck‡.

ANASTASIA (VENETIA) STANLEY, lady Digby; *Hollar f. 1646.*

tural philosophy; and of some occasional pieces in the "Philosophical Transactions." The most valuable of his works is his Book of Shells, in two volumes folio; which are chiefly engraved from the drawings of his two daughters, now in the Ashmolean Museum. He has been ridiculed by Dr. King§, and others, for his attention to this beautiful part of natural history. Jupiter has, for much the same reason, been ridiculed by Lucian, for spending so large a portion of his time in painting the wings of butterflies.

* It is well known that the Circassians trade in beauties, and that they supply the seraglios of the Sophi and the Grand Signer.

† "Worthies," in Suffex, p. 107,

‡ It was, perhaps, copied by Vandyck, from an original by a former painter. Quære.

§ See Dr. King's "Journey to London," published under the fictitious name of Sorbier.

Venetia, daughter and coheiress of Sir Edward Stanley, grandson of Edward, earl of Derby, and wife of Sir Kenelm Digby. Her beauty, which was much extolled, appears to have had justice done it by all the world. It is not quite so clear whether equal justice were done to her reputation, which was far from escaping censure. The earl of Clarendon mentions Sir Kenelm's "marriage with a lady, though of an extraordinary beauty, of as extraordinary a fame*." Mr. Skinner has a small portrait of her by Vandyck, in which "she is represented as treading on Envy and Malice, and is unhurt by a serpent that twines round her arm†." Here the historian and painter illustrate each other. This was a model for a large portrait of her at Windsor.

MARGARET SMITH, married to Sir Thomas Caryl, one of the bed-chamber, and brother to Philadelphia, Lady Wharton; *Vandyck p. 1636; P. a Gunst sc. whole length; large b. sh.*

This was in the Wharton collection.

MARGARETA SMITH, vidua Thomæ Cary, et uxor Edwardi Herbert, equitis; *without the name of the painter, or engraver.*

CATHARINE LETHUILLIER, married to Jacob Desbouverie of Killeghorn in Holland; *an old woman sitting in a chair; F. Luttychius, Am. 1636; an etching.*

The present lord Folkestone is descended from Jacob Desbouverie.

Madam KIRK; *Vandyck p. Gaywood f. b. sh.*

Madam ANNE KIRK; *Vandyck p. Browne; large b. sh. mezz. †*

* "Life of the Earl of Clarendon," p. 34.

† "Anecdotes of Painting," II. p. 94.

‡ There is a miniature of her at Burleigh.

This

Mrs. Kirk was one of the dressers to queen Henrietta Maria. She stood for this place in competition with Mrs. Neville, to whom she was preferred*. When the king withdrew from Hampton Court, he ordered Col. Whalley to send her the queen's picture. Her portrait in miniature is at Burleigh house.

D. ANNA WAKE; *Van Dyck p. P. Clouwet sc. 4to*
Ruff, ruffles, bracelet, &c.

I know nothing at all of this person †.

Mrs. MARY GRIFFITH; *G. Glover sc. Before "Hæc Homo," &c. by Wm. Austin, Esq. 12mo. She is represented with a watch in her hand.*

This excellent woman was endowed with many virtues and accomplishments; and was particularly careful in the employment of her time, which she knew to be essential to the attainment of every useful and ornamental qualification. Her business and diversions were usually regulated by her watch, and the latter always with a subserviency to the former.

MARGARET LEMON; *Vandyck p. Hollar f. 1646; b. fb.*

* See "Strafforde Papers," vol. II. p. 73.

† I have often wished for a Campanella at my elbow, to inform me of the characters of several ladies in this Class §. I pay little regard to what the satirist says, who tells us that,

"Most women have no characters at all."

and that they are,

"Best distinguished by black, brown, and fair."

When I see a pleasing form, I fancy, as others have done before me, that it was attended with many excellencies, and adorned by the virtues, as well as the graces.

§ Campanella, a celebrated Italian mimic and physiognomist, is said to have had a surprising talent of conforming his features to the likeness of such as were any way remarkable, and by virtue of that conformity, of entering into their characters. See an account of him in Spon's "Recherches d'Antiquité."

MAR-

MARGUERITE LEMON, Angloise; *Vandyck p. Gaywood sc.*

MARGARET LEMON; *Vandyck p. Morin sc. octogon; her hair combed back, and adorned with flowers. Her name is not inscribed.*

Margaret Lemon was mistress to Vandyck, who drew several portraits of her. There is a very fine one in the lower apartments at Hampton Court; but it is not that from which Hollar engraved the print. This woman was almost as famous in her time as the painter himself, and was said to have been liberal of her favours to several persons besides that artist; particularly to Endymion Porter, one of the gentlemen of the king's bed-chamber.

SCOTCH LADIES.

ANNA, comitissa de Morton; *Vandyck p. Lombart sc. b. sb.*

Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, president of Munster, and half brother to George, the great duke of Buckingham; and wife to Robert Douglas, earl of Morton. She was governess to the princess Henrietta †, and is celebrated by Waller. She caused a "Book of Devotions *" to be composed for her daily use, which was published by M. G. a lady of her acquaintance, to whom she had recommended it. The imprimatur is dated 1665, and the fourteenth edition was published in 24to. 1689. It appears from the dedication of this book to the countess of Marshall, daughter of lady Morton, as well as from the print, that the author of the "British Compendium" for Scotland, is mistaken in calling her Elizabeth †.

† Afterwards dutchess of Orleans.

* It is from this "Manual of Devotions" that Mr. Walpole, in his "Catalogue of Royal and Noble authors," quotes the remarkable expression of "Lord wilt thou hunt after a flea?"

† "British Compend." p. 135.

The

The lady LETTICE, viscountess Falkland, *Æt.* 35 ;
Marshall sc. 12mo.

The portrait is prefixed to " The holy Life and Death
" of the Lady Lettice, viscountess Falkland, with the Re-
" turns of spiritual Comfort and Grief in a devout Soul,
" represented in Letters to that honourable Lady, and ex-
" emplified in her. By John Duneon*, Parson sequef-
" tered, third Edit. 1653 ;" 12mo. The first edit. was
printed in 1648. The account of her " Life" is in a letter
addressed to the lady Morison, mother to the viscountess,
at Great Tew, in Oxfordshire. It is dated April 15, 1647,
and seems to have been written soon after her death.

This excellent lady was daughter of Sir Richard Morison,
of Tooley Park in Leicestershire, knt. and relict of the ce-
lebrated Lucius Cary, viscount Falkland, who was killed
in the first battle of Newbury. When that great and ami-
able man was no more, she fixed her eyes on heaven ; and
though sunk in the deepest affliction, she soon found that
relief from acts of piety and devotion, which nothing else
could have administered. After the tumults of her grief
had subsided, and her mind was restored to its former tran-
quillity, she began to experience that happiness which all
are strangers to but the truly religious. She was constant
in the public and private exercises of devotion, spent much
of her time in family prayer, in singing Psalms, and cate-
chising her children and domestics. She frequently visited
her poor neighbours, especially in their sickness, and
would sometimes condescend to read religious books to
them, while they were employed in spinning. She distri-
buted a great number of pious tracts. Lord Falkland left
her all he was possessed of by will, and committed his three

* Her chaplain.

sons, the only children he had, to her care. *Ob.* Feb. 1646, *Æt. circ.* 35.

MARIA RUTEN, (RUTHEN or RUTHVEN) &c. uxor Antonii Vandyck, pict. *Vandyck p. S. a Bolfoert sc.*

MARIA RUTEN, &c. *Vandyck p. Gaywood f. b. fb. copied from the former.*

Mary, daughter of the earl of Gowry, descended from lord Methuen, son of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. by Francis Steward, her third husband. Her father was executed for a conspiracy against James VI. of which there are accounts in several of our histories. Bishop Burnet observes, that her issue by Vandyck "stood very near to "the succession of the crown."* She had only one daughter by Sir Anthony, who married Mr. Stepney, a gentleman who rode in the horse guards, in the reign of Charles II. He was father of Mr. Stepney the poet and envoy. Lady Vandyck had to her second husband, Sir Richard Pryse, bart. son of Sir John Pryse, knt. of Newton Aberbecham in Montgomeryshire, by whom she had no issue †.

AN IRISH COUNTESS.

ELIZABETH, Castlehaven comitissa; *Vandyck p. Lembart sc. b. fb.*

Elizabeth, countess of Castlehaven, was daughter and coheir of Benedict Barnham, alderman of London †. She was wife § of the infamous Mervin, earl of Castlehaven,

* "Hist. of his own Time," I. p. 19.

† "Anec. of Painting," II. p. 99.

‡ B. Barnham was also the father of Alice, viscountess St. Alban, who afterwards married Sir John Underhill.

§ Her portrait was painted in her widowhood.

and

and baron Audley, who was executed the 7th of Charles I for an unnatural crime, and also for assisting in a rape upon her. James, his eldest son by this lady, was restored to both his dignities, the 19th of the same reign.

There is a good anonymous portrait by Vaillant, after Vandyck; but I know not whom it represents. It is a whole length mezzotinto.

C L A S S XII.

PERSONS remarkable from one CIRCUMSTANCE, &c.

JOHN BRADSHAW, (serjeant at law) *president of the pretended high court of justice; from an original painting; M. Vandergucht sc. 8vo. large bat* ¶.

Bradshaw had the peculiar infamy of being the only man that ever sat in judgment upon his sovereign. His reward for presiding at the trial, was as extraordinary as

¶ The following inscription is on a copper-plate, belonging to Bradshaw's hat in Ashmole's Museum. The inside of the crown of this hat, which he wore at the trial of the king, is well guarded with iron.

“ Galerus ille ipse, quo tectus erat
 “ Johannes Bradshaw, archi-regicida,
 “ Dum execrabili regicidarum conventui
 “ præsideret.
 “ Dignus ut in eodem loco,
 “ Quo fauci laterna,
 “ collocetur;
 “ Illa papistice, hic fanaticæ
 “ Nequitie monumentum.
 “ In hoc dispares;
 “ Scilicet id nefas,
 “ Quod illa in tenebris machinata est,
 “ Hic sub Dio perfecit.

“ Dat. An. Domini 1715; a Tho. Bisse S. T. P.”

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his crime; as the parliament, soon after, made him a present of Summer Hill, a seat of the earl of St. Alban's, valued at one thousand pounds a year*. Bradshaw is supposed to have communicated some old evidences to Marchmont Nedham, to be inserted into his translation of Selden's "*Mare Clausum*." †

Captain ROBERT DOVER; *on horseback, before the "Annalia Dubrensis, upon the yearly Celebration of Mr. Robert Dover's Olympic Games, upon Cotswold Hills," &c. Lond. 1636; 4^{to}.*

This book consists of verses written by Michael Drayton, Thomas Randolph, Ben. Johnson, and many others.

Robert Dover, an attorney of Burton on the Heath, in the county of Warwick, was, for forty years, chief director in the annual celebration of the games upon Cotswold Hills, in Gloucestershire. These games, to which multitudes resorted, were cudgel-playing, wrestling, leaping, pitching the bar, throwing the sledge, tossing the pike, and various other feats of strength and activity. Many of the country gentlemen hunted or coursed the hare; and the women danced. A castle of boards was erected upon this occasion, from which guns were frequently discharged. Captain Dover had not only the permission of James I. to celebrate the Cotswold Games, but appeared in the very cloaths which that monarch had formerly worn †, and with much more dignity in his air and aspect. See "*Athen. Oxon.*" II. Col. 812, where the print is particularly described.

* Walker's History of "Independ." Part II. p. 258.

† Nicolson's Historical "Library," III. 124.

‡ They were given him by Endymion Porter, the king's servant.

ARCHEE,

ARCHEE, (ARCHY) the king's jester; *whole length, long particoloured Tunic; bat and feather.*

" Archee by kings and princes grac'd of late,
 " Jested himself into a fair estate ;
 " And in this book, doth to his friends commend,
 " His jeers, taunts, tales, which no man can offend."

The print, which is engraved by T. Cecill, is before his
 " Jests," in 12mo. §

Archy, who was a great master of grimace and buffoonery, was jester, or fool, to James I. and his son Charles. His famous reply to the former of these princes, relative to his sending the heir to his crown into Spain, is too well known to be here repeated. He had a particular spleen against bishop Laud, upon whom he was sometimes very farcistical. When the liturgy, which that prelate endeavoured by all means to introduce into Scotland, was absolutely rejected, and great tumults were raised upon that account, he said to him tauntingly, " who is fool now ?" || The king, who was much offended at this impudent jest, ordered him to pull off his coat, and dis-

§ There are many jests in this book, which were never uttered by Archy, and which are indeed, in general, very unworthy of him. It has been justly observed, that no nation in the world abounds so much in jest-books as the English. Under this head may come the witty Apophthegms of James I. and the marquis of Worcester, and some of those of lord Bacon. We have also the Court and State Jests, in noble drollery; England's Jester; and the Oxford, Cambridge, and Coffee-House Jests. In the reigns of George II. and III. were published the Jests of Ben. Johnson, the Earl of Rochester, Tom Brown, Joe Miller †, Ferdinando Foot, Mrs. Pilkington, and Beau Nash; and almost every one of these medlies are thought to be intermixed with the No-jests of the compilers. The jests of Mr. Quin came forth soon after his death, and there is no question but those of Mr. Yorick will speedily be published.

|| A stool was thrown at the dean's head, who first read it in the cathedral at Edinburgh. Archy said, it was " the Stool of Repentance."

† This book has been much read and studied by the speakers and retailers of GOOD THINGS.

miffed him. He was fucceeded by Muckle John *, who was the laft perfon that was retained as fool to the Englifh court. Killegrew is faid to have been jefter to Charles II. but the duke of Buckingham, the earl of Rochefter, and colonel Titus, were as much that King's jefters as he was.

Mr. HOBSON, &c. *J. Payne f. a purfe in his bands; eight Englifh verfes; b. fh.*

His portrait is, or was, at his inn in Bifhopsgate-ftreet.

Hobfon, the carrier of Cambridge, by the help of common fenfe, and a conftant attention to a few frugal maxims, raifed a much greater fortune than a thoufand men of genius and learning educated in that univerfity, ever acquired, or were even capable of acquiring. He was, to ufe the citizen's phrafe, "a much better man" than Milton, who has written two quibbling epitaphs upon him. But if that great poet had never lived, his name would have been always remembered; as he took an effectual method of perpetuating his memory, by erecting a handfome ftone conduit at Cambridge, fupplying it by an aqueduct, and fettling feven lays of pafture ground towards the maintenance of the fame, for ever †. He died in the time of the plague, 1630, in the 86th year of his age. There is a poem called "Hobfon's Choice," which I have feen printed in a folio pamphlet, together with "The Choice," by Pomfret. See more of him in the "Spec-tator," No. 509. His will is among Peck's Collections.

"The old, old, very old man, or THOMAS PARR,
"the fon of John Parr, of Winnington, in the parifh of Al-

* See "Strafforde Papers," II. 154.

† "Cantabrigia Depicta," p. 10.

"berbury,

"berbury, in Shropshire, who was born in 1483, in the reign of Edward the IVth, and is now living in the Strand, being aged one hundred and fifty-two years, and odd months," 1635; *C. V. Dalen sc. sitting in a great chair, with a bolster behind him, his eyes half open; 4to.*

"THOMAS PARR, &c. who lived in the reigns of ten kings and queens, who now lies buried in Westminster-Abbey;" 4to.

Old PARR, *Æt.* 152; *G. White f. 4to. mezz.*

There is a portrait said to be of him, at Belvoir Castle, and another in Ashmole's Museum.

Thomas Parr seems to have been a man of very different stamina from the rest of mankind; as Dr. Fuller tells us, that he is thus "charactered by an eye-witness of him:"

From head to heel, his body had all over,
A quick-set, thick-set, nat'ral hairy cover."†

At an hundred and twenty, he married Catharine Milton, his second wife, whom he got with-child; and was, after that æra of his life, employed in threshing, and other husbandry work. When he was about a hundred and fifty-two years of age, he was brought up to London by Thomas, earl of Arundel, and carried to court. The king said to him, "You have lived longer than other men, what have you done more than other men?" He replied, "I did penance when I was an hundred years old." § *Ob.* Nov. 1635. The fullest account of him extant, is in his "Life," by Taylor, in the "Harleian Miscellany."

† "Worthies in Shropshire," p. 11.

§ Peck's "Collect. of diverse curious historical Pieces," subjoined to his *Lives of Cromwell and Milton.*

Young

Young PARR; *G. White f. 4to. mezz. he is represented very old.*

Young Parr, the supposed son of the former, is said to have lived to a very advanced age. Turner, in his "Wonders of Nature," subjoined to his "History of remarkable Providences," || tells us, that old Parr married his first wife at eighty years of age, and in the space of thirty-two years had but two children by her, who died young; that at an hundred and twenty, "he fell in love with Katherine Milton, and got her with child." If this be true, several of the stories told of young Parr are false.

JEFFERY HUDSON; *a small print; before a very small book, intitled, "The New Year's Gift," presented at court, from the lady Parvula, to the lord Minimus, (commonly called Little Jeffery) her majesty's servant, &c. written by Microphilus.*

This diminutive creature, when he was about seven or eight years of age, was served up to table, in a cold pie, at Burleigh on the Hill, the seat of the duke of Buckingham; and as soon as he made his appearance, presented by the dutchess to the queen, who retained him in her service*. He was then seven or eight years of age, and but eighteen inches in height. He is said not to have grown any taller, till after thirty, when he shot up to three feet nine inches. Soon after the breaking out of the civil war, he was made a captain in the royal army. In 1644, he attended the queen into France, where he had a quarrel with Mr. Crofts, whom he challenged. Crofts came to the place of appointment, armed only with a squirt.

|| Chap. XXXII. Sect. 14.

* The king's gigantic porter once drew him out of his pocket, in a Masque at court, to the surprise of all the spectators.

A real

A real duel soon after ensued, in which the antagonists engaged on horseback, with pistols. Crofts was shot dead with the first fire. Jeffery returned to England at the restoration, and was afterwards confined in the Gatehouse, on a suspicion of being concerned in the popish plot. He died under confinement, in the sixty-third year of his age. See more of him in the "Anecdotes of Painting," II. p. 8, 9, 10, whence the above account is extracted.

FRANCIS BATTALIA, an Italian that swallowed stones; *Hollar f. 1641; b. fb.*

The following strange account is given us of this person, by Mr. Boyle, and a much stranger by Dr. Bulwer; I shall transcribe them both: "Not long ago, there was
" here in England, a private foldier, very famous for digesting of stones; and a very inquisitive man assures me,
" that he knew him familiarly, and had the curiosity to
" keep in his company for twenty-four hours together, to
" watch him, and not only observed that he eat nothing
" but stones in that time, but also that his grosser excrement consisted chiefly of a sandy substance, as if the devoured stones had been in his body dissolved, and
" crumbled into sand."—Boyle's "Exp. Philo." Par. II. Essay III. p. 86.

Dr. Bulwer says, he "saw the man, and that he was an
" Italian, Francis Battalia by name; at that time, about
" thirty years of age; and that he was born with two
" stones in one hand, and one in the other; which the
" child took for his first nourishment, upon the physicians
" advice: and afterwards, nothing else but three or four
" pebbles in a spoon, once in twenty-four hours, and a
" draught of beer after them; and in the interim, now
" and then a pipe of tobacco; ~~for~~ he had been a foldier in
" Ireland

“ Ireland at the siege of Limeric; and upon his return
 “ to London, was confined for some time, upon suspicion
 “ of imposture.” Bulwer’s “ Artificial Changeling,” p.
 307. He is said, sometimes, to have eaten about half a peck
 of stones in a day.

Innocent NAT. WITT; *a black cap, with two favours on
 it; a wooden sword in his right hand; Glover del. et sc. Under the
 print are four verses.*

Nat. Witt was a poor harmless idiot, who was so unhappy as to be continually teized and provoked by people in the streets; who were as much worse idiots than himself, as an active fool is worse than a passive one.

An anonymous head, by Hollar, of a monopolizer of sweet wines; *near him are three barrels, over which is the word “ Medium;” he holds another small one under his arm. Sign of the bell, &c. bush; over the sign is inscribed “ Good wine needs no bush nor A bell. Under the head are these lines.*

“ Thou purchas’t (Medium) to enrich thyself
 “ Thy plot was naught, thou must return thy self
 “ Unjustly got; besides thou shalt endure
 “ Far sourer sauce to thy sweet wines be sure.”

It is well known that monopolies, which were carried to a great height, were also abolished in this reign. The sign of the bell, and a capital A near it, is evidently a rebus upon this man’s name, which was Abel.

MALL CUT-PURSE; *a masculine woman in a man’s dress; an ape, lion, and eagle, by her.*

“ See here the presidefs o’ the pilf’ring trade,
 “ Mercury’s second, Venus’s only maid;
 “ Doublet and breeches, in a un’form dress,
 “ The female humourist, a kickshaw mels:

“ Here’s

“ Here’s no attraction that your fancy greets ;
 “ But if her features please not, read her feats.”

Duodecimo.

This notorious woman is mentioned by Butler and Swift, in the following lines.

“ He Trulla lov’d, Trulla more bright,
 “ Than burnish’d armour of her knight :
 “ A bold virago, stout and tall
 “ As *Joan of France*, or *English Mall*.” HUB.
 “ The ballads pasted on the wall,
 “ Of *Joan of France*, and *English Moll*.”

BAUCIS and PHILEMON.

REMARKS ON DRESS.

In this reign, the hat continued to be worn with much such a sort of crown as that described in the reign of Elizabeth; but the brim was extended to a reasonable breadth. Hats inclining to a cone, a figure very ill adapted to the human head, occur in the portraits of this time.

The hair was worn low on the forehead, and generally unparted : some wore it very long, others of a moderate length. The king, and consequently many others, wore a love-lock on the left side, which was considerably longer than the rest of the hair *. The *unseemliness* of this fashion occasioned Mr. Prynne to write a book in quarto, against love-locks †.

* Peck’s “*Defiderata Curiosa*,” II. lib. XV. When the lock was cut off, may be seen at p. 561 of some papers published by T. Hearne, at the end of “*WALTER HEMINGFORD*.”

† Published in 1628.

The beard dwindled very gradually under the two Charles's till it was reduced to a slender pair of whiskers. It became quite extinct in the reign of James II. as if its fatality had been connected with that of the house of Stuart.

The ruff, which of all fantastic modes maintained its possession the longest, was worn, for some time, after the accession of Charles; but it had almost universally given place to the falling band, when Vandyck was in England *.

Slashed doublets, doublets with slit sleeves, and cloaks, were much in fashion.

Trunk breeches, one of the most monstrous singularities of dress ever seen in this, or any other age, were worn in the reigns of James and Charles I.

The points, which formerly used to be seen hanging about the waist, are seen dangling at the knees, in some of the portraits of this period.

Little flimsy Spanish leather boots, and spurs, were much worn by gentlemen of fashion. It was usual for the beaux in England and France †, to call for their boots, and some think their spurs too, when they were going to a ball, as they very rarely wore the one without the other.

Mr. Peck, the antiquarian, informs us, that he had, in his possession, a whole length portrait of Charles, the dress of which he thus describes: "He wore a falling band, a short green doublet, the arm-parts toward the shoulder,

* A medal of Charles I. in page 104 of Evelyn's "Nursinata," represents him with a ruff; another p. 108 with a falling band. The author observes that the bishops, and the judges, were the last that laid the ruff aside.

† See Bruyere.

"wide,

“ wide, and flashed; zig-zag turned up ruffles; very
 “ long green breeches, (like a Dutchman) tied far below
 “ knee, with long yellow ribands; red stockings, great
 “ shoe-roses, and a short red cloak, lined with blue, with
 “ a star on the shoulder *.”

Ladies wore their hair low on the forehead, and parted in small ringlets. Many wore it curled like a peruke, and some braided and rounded in a knot, on the top of the crown. They frequently wore strings of pearls in their hair. Ear-rings, necklaces, bracelets, and other jewels, were also much worn.

Laced handkerchiefs, resembling the large falling band worn by the men, were in fashion among the ladies: this article of dress has been lately revived, and called a *Vandyck* †.

Many ladies, at this period, are painted with their arms and their bosoms bare; and there is no doubt but they sometimes went with those parts exposed.

Cowley in his discourse “ Of Greatness,” censures some enormities in the dress of his time, in the following terms.
 “ Is any thing more common than to see our ladies of quality wear such high shoes as they cannot walk in without
 “ one to lead them? And a gown as long again as their
 “ body; so that they cannot stir to the next room, without a page or two to hold it up?”

The citizens wives, in this reign, seem to have had their domestic sumptuary laws, and to have adopted the frugal maxims of their husbands. There appears from Hollar’s

* Peck’s “ Desiderata Curiosa,” II. lib. XV.

† It was revived by lady Dysert, who is said to have taken her handkerchief from a portrait of Henrietta Maria.

habits *, to have been a much greater disparity in point of dress, betwixt them, and the ladies of quality, than betwixt the former, and the wives of our present yeomanry.

The dress of religion gave the highest offence to some gloomy zealots in this reign, who were determined to strip her of her white robe, to ravish the ring from her finger, to despoil her of every ornament, and cloath her only in black.

APPENDIX to the Reign of CHARLES I.

FOREIGN PRINCES, allied to the ROYAL FAMILY.

M A R I A, de Medicis, regina Franciæ, trium regum mater; *P. Ponsius sc. Vandyck p. Martin Vanden Enden † exc. b. sb.*

M A R Y, of Medicis (or Medices) the queen-mother; *view of the gate at Dover; Virtue sc. A head piece in Waller's Works; 4th.*

There are several portraits of her in the Luxemburg gallery, particularly in the beautiful print of her coronation. That print resembles the fine medals of her engraved by Du Pres, in some of which she is represented with Henry IV.

* Intituled "Diversæ Probæ," &c.

† The plates of many of Vandyck's heads, and some of his historical pieces, were delivered to Vanden Enden, as soon as they came out of the engravers hands: those wrought off by him, are valuable for the goodness of the impression.

Mary

Mary of Medicis was queen of Henry IV. of France, with whom she lived in very little harmony *. Henry, like his grandson Charles II. was too general an admirer of the sex, to maintain the least appearance of fidelity in the marriage state. It was even whispered, that his inconstancy was the occasion of his death, and that it was not without the privity of Mary. She was, by the king, her husband, appointed regent of France, during the minority of her son ; and governed that kingdom under the influence of the marquis of Ancre, her favourite, and his lady. The former was assassinated by the encouragement of the young king; the latter was burnt for a witch ; but protested that she had no other power over the queen, than a stronger head has over a weaker one.—In 1640 Mary was, by the violence of a faction formed against her, driven to seek refuge in England, which was itself a scene of faction and tumult : she was even insulted by the populace in the streets of London, on account of her religion. Waller wrote a copy of verses on her landing.

G U L I E L M U S, princeps Auriacus, comes Nassaviæ, &c. *Alexander Cooper p. Henr. Hondius sc. 1641.*

WILLIAM, prince of Orange, &c. *a small bead, by Marshall, in the same plate with the princess Mary, his consort.*

This young prince, before he was fifteen years of age, was married to Mary, eldest daughter of Charles I. who was then in her eleventh year. The marriage was celebrated at St. James's 22 February, 1640-1. He succeeded his father in all his honours and commands, 23 Jan. 1648.—He was a man of courage, ambition, and enterprise ; and there is great reason to believe that he intended

* One of the famous wishes of Henry IV. which he avowed to the duke of Sully, was, that he might be fairly rid of Margaret his first queen. This was, probably, his silent wish at least, with respect to Mary.

to make himself absolute ; as he actually made an attempt to seize Amsterdam ; but it did not succeed. He died of the small pox, 6 Nov. 1650, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. It was surmised that the chagrin, occasioned by his disappointment, contributed to his death. His posthumous son, William, did not only preserve the republic of Holland, but delivered Great Britain from arbitrary power, and made a noble and an effectual stand against the dangerous ambition of France, which threatened the liberties of Europe.

KNIGHTS of the GARTER, &c.

Elected
1627.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, king of Sweden, &c.
(knight of the Garter) ; *T. Cecil* *fc.* 410.

His portrait, by Mierevelt, is in the collection of Charles Jennens, Esq. in Ormond street, where there are many more paintings.

Sweden, which had been overlooked in the political system of Europe, soon became considerable, and at length formidable, by the heroic courage, and refined politics of Gustavus Adolphus. This great man seemed to be rising apace upon the ruins of the empire, which was extremely weakened by his victories. He made as rapid a progress in his conquests, as his successor Charles XII. and being a much more profound politician, held almost all Christendom in anxious suspense, as his designs were impenetrable. He was killed 16 * Nov. 1632, at the battle of Lutzen, where his army gained a complete victory over the Imperialists. He was father to Christina, queen of Sweden, of whom Gaywood has given us a print, and Misson a picturesque description of her person †. The " Life of Gusta-

* According to other accounts the 6th.

† See Misson's letter from Rome in his " Travels." Some curious particulars relative to her character, are in lord Lyttleton's " Dialogues of the Dead."

" vus,"

“vus Adolphus,” was lately published by Mr. Walter Harte, canon of Windsor.

HENRICUS FREDERICUS, princeps Arausio-nensium, (Periscelidis eques); *A. Vandyck p. P. Pontius sc. in armour, fine; large sh.*

Henry Frederic, son of William I. prince of Orange, and brother to prince Maurice, succeeded the latter, who was never married, in his command, in the Low Countries. He was, in every respect, worthy of his illustrious house; and was inferior to his brother Maurice only in the number of his victories. He was particularly remarkable for gaining several important conquests with the loss of but few men, and was called “the father of his soldiers.” He died at the Hague, 14 March, 1647. William II. prince of Orange of that name, was his son, and William III. who became king of England, his grandson. Elected
1627.

FERDINANDUS II. Medices, Magnus Dux Hetru-riæ quintus; *Lucas Kilian, Augustanus sc. 1628; 4to.*

Ferdinand II. Grand Duke of Tuscany, succeeded his father, Cosmo II. in 1621, and died in 1670.—Mr. Kennedy, who published “A Description of the Pictures,” &c. at the earl of Pembroke’s, at Wilton, informs us, at page 20 of his book, edit. 1758, that “A Silenus and Bacchus, “a very fine group, and a Flora, both of the Parian marble, were a present to the first Philip, earl of Pembroke, “by the duke of Tuscany, who, in king Charles the first’s “time, was in England, and resided with the said earl, “three weeks. It is very certain that his son, Cosmo III. “was here in the following reign.”

FRANCISCUS DE BASSOMPIERRE, marchio d’Harovel, Galliarum polemarchus generalis, Helvetiorum
et

et Rhætorum præfectus. *M. Lafne del. et sc. in armour ; b. sb.*

Francis de Bassompierre, knight of the orders to Lewis XIII. and marshal of France, was descended from a noble family in Lorrain, the head of which, as the marshal himself informs us, sprung from the commerce of a woman with a spirit. He acted in a military capacity, in several memorable battles and sieges ; particularly at the famous siege of Rochelle ; and on all occasions, gave signal proofs of his valour and conduct. He was no less remarkable for his amours *, of some of which he has given us the history. He was employed in several embassies by Lewis, who sent him into England, in the beginning of the reign of Charles. In 1631 he was sent to the Bastile, where he continued a prisoner, as long as cardinal Richelieu lived. Here he wrote his "Memoirs," and his "Remarks on Dupleix's "History of Lewis XIII." Mr. Walpole, in his Advertisement prefixed to Hentzner's "Journey to England," has justly censured him for not knowing even the names of several things of which he has written. He calls York-house *Jorchaux*, and Kensington *Inbimthort*. Ob. 1646.

HENRI, compte d'Harcourt, &c. *whiskers, picked beard, &c. a proof print, the inscription in MS. neatly engraved.*

There is an admirable print of a count d'Harcourt engraved by Mafon, after Mignard, in 1667. Quære if of the same person ?

Henry of Lorrain, earl of Harcourt, who is well known in his military character, came into England as an ambassador, in 1643 ; under a pretence of mediating a peace betwixt Charles and the parliament. But as Mazarin had

* See Bayle's "Dict." artic. TOUCHET, note (C).

adopted

adopted the political plan of Richelieu, it was supposed that his secret intentions were to set them further at variance. As he soon found that this was impossible, he returned to France, without doing any thing, except "assuring the king, that the French court had his interest much at heart". *Qb.* 1666. See more of him in De Retz's "Memoirs."

MICHAEL LE BLON, agent de la reyne et couronne de Suede, chez sa majesté de la Grande Bretagne; *Vandyck p. Theo. Matham sc. b. fb.*

Monsieur Le Blon is mentioned by Mr. Walpole, among the collectors of the works of Hans Holbein. See "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. I. p. 75, 76; 2d edit.

P. P. RUBENS, (ambassador, &c.); *large bat, gold chain, sold by J. Clark; large 4to.*

Peter Paul Rubens, who, from the number and excellence of his works, seems to have been employed only as a painter, was sent on several embassies by the Infanta Isabella; and afterwards, made secretary of state. He came into England, to negotiate a peace betwixt Philip the IVth of Spain, and Charles I. †, which was soon con-

* There are memoirs of a count d'Harcourt, which I remember to have seen; but am in great doubt whether they were of the same person with the above, or not. The author of these memoirs observes, that the count, who had been in England, thought a national reflection of one of his countrymen upon the English, a very injurious one, viz. "That they are among mankind, what wolves are among beasts." Other French writers have represented us as a nation of bears, rather than wolves; but Voltaire, as a nation of philosophers.

† These two princes, who were remarkable for the same elegant taste for the arts, seemed to vie with each other in collecting pictures by the most eminent masters;

|| This was Guy Patin. See the "Freeholder," No. 30.

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cluded. The king conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and engaged him to paint the banqueting-house at Whitehall. Rubens is so highly celebrated as an artist, that the rest of his character is little attended to: but if he had never handled a pencil, his accomplishments as a gentleman, a scholar, and a statesman, would have set him far above the common level of mankind. He was master of six languages: several of his Latin Letters are among the elegant Epistles of Badius.

FRANCISCUS JUNIUS; *M. Burgbers sc. ad Tabulam Ant. Vandyck, in Bibliotheca Bodleiana; 4to.*

FRANCISCUS JUNIUS, &c. *from the same original with the above; Virtue sc. 1743; frontisp. to his "Etymologicum Anglicanum," by the rev^d. Mr. Lye; fol.*

FRANCISCUS JUNIUS; *Vandyck p. a tail-piece, in the Latin "Life of Alfred." published by the rev^d. Mr. Wise.*

FRANCISCUS JUNIUS; *Hollar f. 12mo.*

FRANCISCUS JUNIUS; *Vander Werff. p. P. a Gunst sc. before the folio editions of his book, "De Pictura Veterum."*

Francis, son of Francis Junius, the famous divine, was brought into England by Thomas, earl of Arundel, who appointed him his librarian, and kept him in his family thirty years. His learning was various; but he particularly excelled in the knowledge of the Saxon, and northern languages, in which he was exceeded by none of his age; as Mr. Lye, the editor of his "Etymologicum," and the "Gothic Gospels," is exceeded by none of the pre-

and soon raised them to double their former value. A great part of the collection of Charles passed into the hands of Philip, who was, by his agent, the principal purchaser at the sale of the king's effects. I have seen several of these rotting in the Escurial, through dampness and neglect.

sent.

sent. He, with great pains, selected from the Greek and Latin authors, every thing relative to "the painting of the ancients," on which subject he published a book, first in Latin, 4to, 1637; and the next year, an English translation of it: but with all his pains, he has left us much in the dark as to this subject*. The first Latin edition of his book was afterwards much improved with catalogues of various artists, and their works, collected by himself, and published by Gravins, fol. 1694. *Ob.* 19 Nov. 1697. See his article in the "General Dictionary," or the "Athen. Oxon."

AMOS COMENIUS; *Hollar f. small 8vo.*

AMOS COMENIUS; *T. Cross sc. frontisp. to his "Orbis Sensualium Pictus," 1685; 12mo.*

Amos Comenius, a Moravian divine, was justly esteemed the greatest schoolmaster of this age. He was employed in the instruction of youth in several countries, and in the latter part of his life, settled at Amsterdam. His "*Janua Linguarum Referata*," was translated into twelve European languages, and also into the Arabic, Turkish, Persian, and Mogul†. His "*Orbis Sensualium Pictus*, or a Picture and Nomenclature of all the chief Things in the World, and of Men and Employments therein," is an excellent book in its kind‡. He came into England in 1641, by desire of the parliament, to reform the method of education: but that assembly was too

* The principal authors that treat of ancient painting and painters, are Quintilian, lib. XII. cap. 10. and Pliny, lib. XXXV. cap. 9 & 10.

† Bayle.

‡ Mr. Evelyn, speaking of this book, says, "I do boldly affirm it to be a piece of such excellent use, that the like was never extant, however it comes not yet to be perceived," &c. "*Sculptura*," 3d edit. p. 123. An improved edition of this book, with better cuts, is much wanted.

much

